P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,877—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th Mar.
M. L. PENINSULAR	3237	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4029	E. Sweet	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Purfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	5,044	10th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	13th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 13 months	" 1,060,	" 635.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and he Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 20th March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	D. Costa	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "VADALA," 2,334 tons, on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 1st March 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

LOWEST PRICES! BEST QUALITY!!

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

STORES AND WINES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CUTLERY, JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE,
GYMKHANA KIT & CAMP FURNITURE.
HOSIERY AND HATS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Particular attention is given to the PROMPT DESPATCH OF ORDERS and SPECIAL TERMS are given to MESSES and CLUBS.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

"INVALID" BRAND,
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900, JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forbes	21	0
"Hush" 25 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

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THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.		2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2		3	8
" Do. do. No. 4		5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4		5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. | FRIDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1900. | TO-NIGHT. TO NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Grand Complimentry Benefit Tendered to
MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE,
under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
and in the presence of
LADY NORTHCOTE,
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL BASANQUET,
SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, CHIEF JUSTICE,
AND
MEMBERS OF THE FANCY FETE COMMITTEE.

A choice Programme will be selected for this occasion.

NOTICE.

ABSOLUTELY NO FREE LIST (Press Excepted.) AND NO HALF PRICE WILL BE ALLOWED. The first appearence this season of the Royal Bengal tiger Duke.

Introduced by his intrepid trainer Guss Burns.

N.B.—On this occasion the performance will commence at 9 30 p.m., sharp.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 17th,
POSITIVELY
THE LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling him to
A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

REMEMBER SATURDAY, MARCH 17th,
POSITIVELY THE LAST 2 SHOWS OF THE CIRCUS IN BOMBAY.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
BOXES AND DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1900.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1900 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY, of April, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Treepasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MAROKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.

For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almira, chest of drawers, large marble table, reclining sofa, 4 light argand lamp.

21 cast iron pulleys, true balance, 30 inches diameter, 2½ inches bore, wide 6 inches.
1 sporting Schneider rifle and 1 Winchester rifle.
1 English ice box with refrigerator.
1 half plate camera with lens by Price Talbot and Co., Ld, with double dark slides, set of stops, tripod, etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey:—

K. P	1432254	—3	cases glass teapoys, etagers and mirrors.
"	21450/21153	—2	cases parts of chandeliers.
"	16446	—1	" plates.
"	27711	—1	" glass dishes.
"	27373	—1	" parts of chandeliers
"	21618 21650	—2	" parts of chandeliers.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of pneumatic tyred bicycles by different makers.
1 strong second-hand victoria with lamps.
1 handsome light dog-cart,
1 glass fronted double seat brougham.
1 second hand french-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO SAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days (except Wednesday, the 21st) at 2 p. m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the entire stock-in-trade of Mr Joosub Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of Scotch tweed, venetian, coating, colour coating plain, cork screw coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpaca, pelot cloth, shikar cloth, serge, washing check, Assam silk, China silk, corded silk, rough twiland, Italian cloth, coating duck, Russian duck, stripe calico, plain calico, French canvas, coats linning velvet cordroy long cloth, Turkey red, khaki, Oxford cloth, satin drill, twill gin, American drill, Cawnpore twill chintz, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN ESSAJEE HUSSAJEE STREET AND BHUNDARWADA STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED JANJEERKAR STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises by order of the second mortgagee Mr. Khanderao Harischandra, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dhunajee Ramchundra, Casbinath Ramchundra, and Radhabai, widow of the late Ramchundra Suntojee Pendhari, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of October, 1898, the property described as lot No. 1, will be sold subject to charge of Rs. 12,000 and interest due on the first mortgage thereof executed by the said mortgagors to Jetha Lakha & Company on 25th June, 1895, and the property described as Lot No. 2, will be sold subject to a charge of Rs. 10,000 and interest due on the first mortgage thereof executed by the said mortgagors to the said Jetha Lakha and Company and Dholla Hunsa and Company, 24th August, 1898.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Essajee Hussaji Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 483, New No. 6128, old Survey No. 552, New Survey No. 2533 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under B Ward No. 1510, Street No. 1018, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Essajl Hussaji Street on the West by the property of Dhunajee Poolaji, on the north by the property of Jewraj Ruttonsey, and on the south by the property of Ruttonsey Goculdas.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Old Tarwa and fronting on the north side of Bhundarwada, Street or otherwise called Janjeekar street, without the Fort in the subdistrict and city of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 559, new No. 6214, old survey No. 6218 and new survey No. 2307, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward B. No. 1876 and street No. 266-70, containing by admeasurement 99 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the East formerly by the house of Thakur Peraj Jewraj and now that of Harl Lakhoo, on the West by the house of Thakur Gokul, on the North formerly by the house of Awoobai and now that of Mooljl Purshotum, and on the south by the said Bhundarwada Road or Janjeekar Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial made teakwood and blackwood dinning, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, iron framed grand ebonized cottage piano by Bohner and Pfan Berlen (nearly new) first rate, French engravings, rich table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, Bussorah and Gulnea fowls Muscate ducks, etc., the property of C. W. FREESE, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalouges will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-glass fronted miniature Victoria.
1 strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand strong Rallicart in very good order.
1 chest nut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
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1 strong built bamboo cart, with C B grey pony and harness complete.
1 set brown leather double harness (new).
The property of Mr. A. HARISSIADIAS.
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On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort next to D. Macropolo (where the kit has been removed for sale) on account of the concerned, about 250 very valuable pictures, engravings, art studies, oleographs, water colours, &c., in best walnut, oak and gold English frames such as "The Day of Judgment," "Original Engraving," "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still" (inscribed by command to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg of Soalfield and to the Honoured Memory of his consort by his obedient humble servant John Martin)" The Opening of the Sixth Seal (engraved by G. H Phillips from the original picture by F. Daubeny A. R. A." The Destroying Angel," The Meet of the vine Hounds, and many others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the District Court house, Thana, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and procelainware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, and handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and "Ditmar" table, hanging and wall lamps, &c., &c., the property of M. B. TAYBJEE Esq., I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Thana.

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BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1900.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUID

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, Ld, are accpt TO OPEN a BRANCH of the Bank at KURRACHEE, under the management of Mr. R. G. NICOLL of the Bombay Branch.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON,

Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO., Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO., ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED CASHIERS for FAMINE RELIEF Works on a consolidated pay of Rs. 50 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 1,000, either in cash or in Government promissory notes will be required as a security deposit rom each applicant. Only those who are willing and able to deposit such security need apply.

W. L. CAMERON, Executive Engineer, Nasik Dt.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF LORD SANDHURST.

MAIL PHAETON, by Messrs. Laurie and Marner, London, Rubber-Tyred wheels, dark green and black picked with red, green cloth rubber mat, the whole turnout in perfect order, has been done up quite recently. Price Rs. 1,000.

A SET OF POSTILLION HARNESS, by Merry and Co., for 4 horses, brass mounted, with saddles, breechings with driving reins complete, can also be used for a pair, in good order. Price Rs. 100.

A LADY'S SIDE SADDLE, by Messrs. Wilkinson and Kidd, in good order. Price Rs. 50.

Apply to—

Lieut.-Col. OWEN, Military Secretary, Government House, Malabar Point.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	..	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	..	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,225
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	6 p.c.	82
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }	100	{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	Dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	203
Anglo-Indian	1,340	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 3000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully Rs. 25 paid up	12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		66
Baliary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	960	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Barsi Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	000	Nil	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,735
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	575
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,800	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	300
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	655
David Sassoon	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	335
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Empress of India	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Finn Textile Fabrics. Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	510
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jamshedmanufacturing Co	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jewraj Balloo.	1,800	200	250	Nil	135
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Khandesh	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs35	69
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	250	250	65	300xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	400
Leopold	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	57
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	160
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Mahalaxmee	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guibunga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	per ct.	...
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,645
Mazagon	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Morarji Gocul-dass	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,335
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Queen Mills	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	225
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	15	212 1-2
Tata Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Star of India	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	520
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	605
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
A bar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
ellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	650	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton Breulse Canpor Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	NIL	72½
roach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	350	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
English Press and Manfg	400	1,000	1,000	125	1,335
Fort	150	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
French	300	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Khangaum	240	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	1300	460	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mercantile	600	500	500	53	56
Mofussil Co	125	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Munmer M	600	250	400	dvdRs35	345
New Beraz	00	500	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Indian	00	125	500	dvdRs50	475
Prince of Wales	100	500	125	dv Rs12½	130
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	00	20	165
Sassoon	1,500	500	70	30	300xd
Shola and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	500	20	340xd
Sind	400	2,000	1,000	125	1725
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	750	20	325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	250	Nil.	
Volkart	...	000	all	1	
			—	Rs 80	006

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-46m. 11-52a. Low water, 5-19m., 5-21a.

Byculla Club Gymkhana Meeting.

Evening Party to meet Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., Clerk Road, Jacob's Circle, 9 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

British and Foreign Bible Society and Tract and Book Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m., Town Hall.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chindi, per s. s. Newasa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

BRITISH AND F. B. S. AND TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY'S MEETING.—The joint annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held (D. V.) in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m., the chair will be taken by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Speakers—Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Ph. D., of Lahore, and Rev. R. A. Hume, D.D., of Ahmednagar.

THEFT OF A RING.—Mr. R. A. Willis, agent of the Watson's Hotel, who lives with his family at the Watson's Annexe, has reported to the police, that, on Tuesday evening, his daughter put two gold rings, belonging to his wife, in a drawer of a chest of drawers, which was left open. On the following morning his daughter found that one of the rings, set with emerald and valued at Rs. 300, had disappeared.

JAMMED TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, regarding the death of Dhakoo Luximan, aged about thirty years, a calasee on board a prow. On Wednesday afternoon the deceased and another calasee were standing near the mast of the prow that was lying alongside the steam-ship Armenia, in the Victoria Dock, to bear off a heavy case of iron, which was to be lowered into the prow from the ship. As the case was being lowered, it was found that the calasees were unable to bear it off, and two of the men jumped outside, while the deceased was jammed between the mast of the prow and the case. It swung off and the deceased fell into the prow. He died almost on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Tarwady, Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Yesoo, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. On Wednesday afternoon, the deceased and another labourer, named Balla were engaged in turning a Persian wheel over a well, situated at Tarwady, Mazagon, to supply water to dhobies residing in that locality. The rope to which the buckets were tied suddenly broke, and the wheel began to revolve in the opposite direction. The deceased got himself entangled into the rope and was carried round by the wheel and thrown heavily into the well, containing 15 feet of water. He was drowned. On being taken out of the water, he had a wound on the head and on the left side. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The following articled clerks have applied for permission to appear at the Solicitors' Examination, which will be held in the High Court, in April next:—Mr. Jehangir Bhicaji Motiwalla and Mr. Pirojshah Nassarwanji Billimoria, articled clerks to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Mirza Hoossein Khan, articled clerk to Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan; Mr. Jehangir Kersaspji Dadachanji, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Mr. Raghawaya Bellary, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Maivi; Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Lad, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble; Mr. Heeralal Dayabhoy Nanawati, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; Mr. Gulabhoy Vassanji Desai, articled clerk to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji; and Mr. Cawasji Bomanji Bomanbeheram.

EXHIBITING AN OBSCENE FIGURE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Holdway charged Mulkandas Ramkissen, a Marwadi, with exhibiting to public view an obscene representation or figure. Mr. Holdway stated that, on receiving certain information, he went on Wednesday night to Sheik Memon Street, where he saw an indecent figure placed on the road in an enclosure. The accused was sitting by it and inviting people to bet on it. A large crowd of Marwadis and Banias had collected round it and were indulging in obscene language. Mr. Holdway stated that the practice of enjoying the Holi holidays in this manner was in vogue among the Marwadis of Bombay about three or four decades ago, but it was put a stop to by Mr. Forjett, a former Commissioner of Police. Since that time this was the first attempt made by the Marwadis to revive that obnoxious custom. The accused stated in his defence that he had nothing to do with the effigy; he was a mere spectator. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, said, this was a case of a disgusting exhibition of an indecent figure as obscene as could be imagined, to which the accused apparently invited attention in the hope of reaping a harvest of pice. Mr. Holdway's evidence established the fact that this exhibition created a most obscene scene, and the court must put a stop to such an exhibition. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Barnett then charged Chandumal Ganumal and four other Marwadis with uttering in a public place obscene words to the annoyance of others. The accused were found in the crowd, which was formed round the figure mentioned in the above case, and were heard using filthy language. They all stated that they were standing in the crowd looking on. The magistrate convicted them, and fined them Rs. 20 each, or in default, sentenced them to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment each. The effigy was ordered to be destroyed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	6	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parnaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	42	15	80
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	11	13	39
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	51	15	102
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	14	30
G Mahim and Worlee	14	9	33
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	42	65
Total	159	115	403
Total plague deaths to date	68,290	53,987	
Same date last year	295	156	363
Small-pox	30	34	
Cholera	0	2	

PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE figures for plague attacks, deaths and total mortality are compared below. Suspicious attacks and deaths not included.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DACOITY IN SATARA ATTENDED WITH DEATH.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHADU TUKARAM AND TUKARAM SATU

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in December last, convicted the accused of dacoity and causing grievous hurt in its commission, and sentenced them to transportation for ten years each. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The two accused and seven co-accused were charged with dacoity, accompanied with murder. The first four persons were closely related to each other, and belonged to the Watandar Patecki family of Nerle, of which the victims of the crime were residents; and all were said to have taken an active part in the commission of the crime. The composition of the gang, Mr. Knight said, suggested that the dacoity was one of an usual character. The complaints were the wife and two sons of Ramchandra, the man who met with his death at the hands of the dacoits. On the night of the 5th March 1899, the deceased, his wife, and his two sons were sleeping at their field in Nerle during the progress of threshing operations. In the small hours of the morning, when the moon was just rising above the horizon, they were attacked by a band of some ten or twelve men. They first attacked Vishnu, the younger son, but he contrived to escape with nothing more than a scratch or two and the loss of his bedding. The dacoits then went to the hut, in front of which Ramchandra was sitting or sleeping, while his wife lay within. They were beaten; and one of Ramchandra's ribs was broken and his spleen was ruptured, and his wife sustained a fracture of the right arm and several minor injuries. Several ornaments were torn from his person, and some money was taken from one of her garments. Meantime, the elder son Narayen, who was sleeping by a cart at a little distance from the hut, was awaken by the screams of his parents, and went towards them, calling for assistance to imaginary servants. Three or four of the robbers separated to meet him, and one of them struck him two blows on the head with an axe, which stunned him. The wounds were not positively serious, and completely healed in three weeks. The cries of the victims attracted to the spot two brothers, Bhau and Nagu, and on their arrival, the decoits decamped, carrying off a quantity of bedding, ornaments, and money. The brothers lit a fire to comfort the injured persons, and one of them set off to the village to give information of the crime. The first accused, after his arrest, gave certain information regarding the crime, and the rest of the offenders were taken into custody. Their houses were searched, and in them were found articles claimed by the complainant's family as theirs. Mahadu afterwards made a full confession, in which he related that it was he who organised the dacoity. Actuated by a desire to avenge his wrongs on his enemies, he bribed the Mhars to assist him in the attack upon them. The dacoity, Mr. Knight said, was no ordinary one and was inspired by other motives than the mere hope of plunder. The two appellan swere convicted and sentenced as mentioned above. The rest were acquitted and discharged.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the court's judgment, said: The guilt of accused No. 1 is beyond doubt. The case of accused No. 2 is not so simple, but the fact that he was named from the first, together with the positive evidence of identification, convinces us that he was a party to the crime. We come to this conclusion notwithstanding the view expressed by the assessors that they were not satisfied that the accused are guilty. This opinion as regards the innocence of accused No. 2 loses its force from the fact that it equally applies to accused No. 1 as to whose guilt there can be no doubt. We are led by the meagre record of the assessors' opinions in this case to point out how desirable it is that assesors should be invited and encouraged by Sessions Judges to state briefly the grounds of their opinion as well as the result. We are unable to understand the delay between the 1st of May, when the Mhangs were handed over to the custody of the Mamlatdar and the 23rd August when the Magisterial proceeding commenced. It is most important that investigations into crimes, and especially such as the present, should be conducted, with promptness. We affirm the conviction, and though the sentence is heavy, we are not prepared to interfere with the Session Judge's discreton. The appeals will therefore be dismissed.

ONE BROTHER KILLED BY ANOTHER.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIDU BIN HARI.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in November last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his brother Laksman on the 4th September last. According to the case for the prosecution the accused, the deceased, and a third brother, Narayen, lived together in a house in the village of Risvad. On the morning in question, two coolies, Pandu and Rama, went to the deceased to claim from him some money he owed them; and he asked them to assist him in plastering a portion of his wall. They consented, and he told them to dig what earth they required from a place in the yard, where there was already a small pit. Accused then interfered and objected to the deepening of the pit, as it might prove dangerous to his children. Words ensued between him and his brother, and the latter, the deceased, rushed at him and got his head under his arm. The accused retaliated by inflicting injuries on the deceased. The bye-standers separated the pair; and in less than 48 hours afterwards, Laksman died. The patel proceeded to enquire into the cause of death. The "post mortem," which was held 24 hours after death, showed that the deceased had succumbed to nervous shock. It was also found that the deceased was suffering from an enlarged spleen. On the circumstances related, said Mr. Knight, two questions arose that they were standing in the crowd looking on. The magistrate convicted them, and fined them Rs. 20 each, or in default sentenced them to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment each. The effigy was ordered to be destroyed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	6	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parnaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	42	15	80
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	11	13	39
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	51	15	102
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	14	30
G Mahim and Worlee	14	9	33
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	42	65
Total	159	115	403
Total plague deaths to date	68,290	53,987	
Same date last year	295	156	363
Small-pox	30	34	
Cholera	0	2	

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allix Maurice	Elkes F Miss	Lloyd Miss
Anhalt Sabine Mrs	Elmore John S	Mahr of A K
Armitage V R	Fancourt	Manhland F
Badroodeen Saiboo	Frederick C Mrs	Mason Thomas
Bagram J G	Freshfield Douglas W	Molton Larry
Bailly Alexander	Gables Mrs	Mariliz
Berlavsky Aenetta	Germing Jacqhesde	Mouradean M
Berman Leon	Gleadle Miss	Muller Y X
Bircks, Wm Junior & Co	Goldberg Elie	Nicholson Mrs
Brady H R	Graham Chas S	Norton Mrs
Brisaco Lodovico	Grinberg D	Parmanand Laljee
Brown A Mrs	Guriba, B	Parot A W
Brown Graham	Hamilton Miss	Payne D
Bule G	Harcow F Mrs	Pereira D D G
Bulkley T	Harris H W	Pille Toube Mrs
Canning of Renton	Hawkins B	Rayean G
Cappard George	Heaney John Pulling	Roberts James Hamington
Cessler Horal Mrs	Hervey Richard	Saunders W A
Churchill Miss	Higgins Lucy Miss	Scorleano Anetta Mrs
Cisne Bertha de	Hill Henry	Sewkot Ahmed
Cirillo Marianno	Hine Melville Miss	Shroyer M E Miss
Claus Santa	Hobday J	Simmons Miss
Clemessina W A	Hogg C J	Stephenson R Mrs
Combes J C	Hulme G A	Stubbs Walter
Copley Miss	Hunter W F	Tassele Valerie Van Miss
Cox G C	Jackson Leathley Mrs

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERARD,
Grands and Uprights.

BLUTHNER,
Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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SEND US YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
(even if old or faded)
Or that of any friend or relative, WHOSE MEMORY YOU REVERE, and we will reproduce A BEAUTIFUL and HIGHLY finished
PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT
in our PERMANENT BROMIDE PROCESS or Painted in Solid Oil or in Delicate Water Colour.
☞ A Single figure can be taken out from a group if required, without any extra expense.
NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.
A Beautiful Enlargement on mount 17in. by 22in for Rs. 15 only.

P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions
CHUBB AND SON
Obtained the only Gold Medals,
awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,
FOR
ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE";
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £101 3-8—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £83 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 9-16 ,,
,, New York ..... 4'85 5-8 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 21—2 ,,
,, New York ... 59 7-8 ,,
Discount, Bank of England ..... 4 per cent., unchanged,
,, Short London Bills ... 4 ,, ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8 ,, ,,
Copper Brazeirs, £37
Yellow Metal, 7 1-8

At the weekly sale of Council Bills on India yesterday. —

Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 2,40,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 10,80,000 ,, to Madras.

Rs. 22,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, at 1-4 1-32 min. rate received in full.

Average rates of allotment to Calcutta and Bombay 16'03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 1,50,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 1,00,000 ,, to Madras.

Rs. 8,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1- 1-32 min rate received in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16'10.

Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last public sale, Rs. 53,80,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,000,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened weak this morning at

	s.	d.
Bank Telegraphic	1	4 1-32
Bank Demand	1	4 1-16
3 month's Sight Credits	1	4 5-15 to 9-32
3 month's Sight Francs	171 1-2 to 171 1-4	

Very soon after opening a strong demand set in from the Bazaar for Bank demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. for one month's delivery say 15th March to 15th April, which was as freely, met up to about mid-day, when sellers were not so keen to go on at the rate, and we close 1-32nd down on opening rates, as under :—

	s.	d.
Telegraphic	1	4 1-32 to 1s. 4d.
D-mand	1	4 1-32
3 Month's Sight	1	4 9-32

were offering during the day some bills at 1-4 7-32 for April and 1-4s. 3-16d. for May, but Banks wante 1-32nd higher for each delivery.

	Rs.
Shanghai 30 day's sight	195
Hongkong ,,	143
Japan ,,	148 to 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95-9-0 ready, and Rs. 93-10 for the Settlement, advancing in the forenoon to Rs. 96 in the latter position, but at the close there were sellers at Rs. 95-14-0.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bengal cash Calance was up 48 lacs on last week, the rate of interest being lowered 1 per cent., making it stand now at 7 per cent. There was no change here this afternoon with the Bank of Bombay, the rate remaining at 8 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market closed on account of the Holi holidays.

FREIGHTS.—Two steamers are reported taken up with rice from Rangoon to Bombay, at Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.

It is also reported that a steamer has been fixed for picked Ports for March at 21s.

COALS.—All we hear of to-day is that a lot of Singareni was sold at Rs. 13-12.

SEEDS.—Locally there is no change to report either in prices or tone of the markets.

In London—

YELLOW GUZERAT RAPE is quoted at 44s. per qr. March, Dunkirk, sellers firmer.
YELLOW CAWNPORE RAPE unchanged, at 41s. 1-4d.
BROWN RAPE ..... 39s. 3-4d.
April-May, Dunkirk, business done firmer.
LINSEED ..... 4 s. 1-2d
April-May, Sellers Haore, Antwerp, Dunkirk, firm.

COTTON.—Owing to a large number of delivery orders issued against previous sales of Broach and Bengals, the market became rather unsettled and difficult to give quotations. At Colaba rates firmed up during the day and at the close Broach was quoted at Rs. 248 ; Bengals Rs. 236.

The market for ready Cotton is unchanged with only a small enquiry from the Mills.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 18-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool.—

March,	March-April,	April-May,	June-July,	July-Aug.
5·30	5·28	5·24	5·17	5·14
plus 1·32	unchanged,	plus 3·64	plus 3·64	plus 3·64

Cotton in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	21,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 ,,
Do to Continent	2,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	9 3-4 plus 1-16
Futures, month of June	9·44 plus 13
Do September	8·37 plus 9

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Khandeish	203
Barsee & Nugur	994
Berar	511
Total Oomras	1,708
Hingungha:	45
Dhoolera	146
Broach	422
Compta and Dharwar	39
Westerns	98
Bengals	748
Sind	450
Total	3,656

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	709
Linseed	861
Rapeseed	1,327
Gingellyseed	3,205
Poppyseed	45
Groundnuts	284
Castorseed	440
Rice	10,237

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngger	4 22-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	83 7-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 10th February, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Goods and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total—Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	Rs. 1,49,788	Rs. 5,12,185	Rs. 6,286	Rs. 6,68,259
	...	...	...	9,27,386
Decrease				Rs. 2,59,127

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,700	5,800	...	9,500
Or per mile of Railway	68	107	...	175
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	17,400	20,300	...	37,700
Total for 6 weeks..	21,100	26,100	...	47,200
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	..	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CONTRACTOR—March 15, at her residence, Fountain Hall-Parel, Bai Cooverbai, widow of the late Mr Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, and the mother of Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Contractor, B I S N Co and the Bombay Port Trust.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—February 23, at Sialkot, the wife of T W Barker, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.
WATSON—March 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain C G Watson, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
WHITING—March 1, the wife of S S Whiting, District Superintendent Police, Sirmoor State, Nahan, of a son, still-born.
WEBB—March 9, at Krina Lodge, Darjiling, the wife of G A Webb, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHORT—ANSELL—March 9, at Mozufferpore, Annie, eldes daughter of Mrs Bertie Short, to T H Ansell, of Jhoom.

DEATHS.

ASHMAN—March 10, at No 45, Chowringhee, Agnes, the dearly beloved wife of Alfred Ashman, aged 33 years.
CRADDOCK—March 6, at Calcutta, Sidney, son of Mr and Mrs F R Craddock, aged 10 months.
HAMILTON—March 2, at Simla, Ritou Hospital, of pernicious enemia, George Hamilton, Accountant, D P W, Assam, son of Captain John Hamilton, S I M S, Ujjain, aged 32 years and 5 months.
HAMBLEY—March 11, at Goregum, Kolar Gold Fields, William John Hambley, Superintendent, Goregum Gold Mine and Chairman of the Mining Board, aged 40 years and 8 months.
SOLOMON—March 10, at No 9, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, D Solomon, senior, of Messrs. D Solomon and Co., Gunny Brokers, aged 64 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900.

THE occupation of Bloemfontein by the forces under Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, marks a new and picturesque stage in the conquest of the Republics. "By the help of God and the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein and the British flag now flies over the Presidency which was vacated last evening by Mr. Steyn, the late President of the Orange Free State Republic." It would be impossible to pack more history and suggestion into few words. If one of his officers had to write this modest despatch he would doubless have assigned the skilful strategy of the General the second place after the pious suggestion of Divine help. The fighting powers of the troops, which no one doubts, were not as conspicuously in evidence in the operations that delivered the capital of the Free State into their hands as endurance and marching powers. The destruction of what was left of Cronje's once formidable force in a loop near Paardeberg made the fall of Bloemfontein certain. There was no force left in the States to seriously contest the irresistible advance of the victorious British upon a capital without defence and without a garrison. After the surrender of Cronje there were skirmishes but no battle. It appears that the town was surrendered on Tuesday, the 13th instant, when General French who had occupied two hills commanding the town, threatened bombardment. A deputation consisting of Mr. Frazer, a member of the late Government, the Landrost or Mayor, and some other officials went out to meet Lord Roberts, two miles from the city, and presented the keys of the public offices, the papers and archives of which had been prudently transferred to Pretoria some weeks ago. Meanwhile, a white flag had been hoisted in token of submission. The Commander-in-Chief entered the city and visited the public buildings and the British flag was hoisted over the Presidency. The "late President" and the fighting Burghers had withdrawn from the neighbourhood. The official despatch states that the inhabitants gave the troops a cordial welcome. The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" goes further and says that when Lord Roberts made his entry in State at noon he received a tremendous ovation, and that he was followed on his visit to the public buildings by cheering crowds. As the whole valid male population from fifteen to sixty had been commandeered and considerable numbers of women and children had left the city when the archives were removed, it is not easy to understand where the cheering crowds came from. There are few, if any, British in Bloemfontein, and it is difficult to suppose that what was left of the Free Staters would have given public expression to the joy at the occupation of their capital and the expiration of their independence. However, such phenomena have not been unknown even in Europe. Bourrienne, Napoleon's private secretary, speaks sarcastically of the sincere joy of conquered populations in the presence of their conquerors. Ex-President Steyn and the fighting Burghers who have gone northwards were scarcely in cheerful mood. The statement that the railway had been torn up and rendered useless turns out to have been erroneous. The neglect to take that obvious precaution will, of course, facilitate Lord Roberts' further advance and the invasion of the Transvaal. In Natal the Boers are still in some force and are occupying carefully entrenched positions in the Biggarsberg range, where it approaches the Drakensberg. Sir Redvers Buller's name is not even mentioned and the whereabouts of his strong force is not indicated. When last he was heard of he was returning from a hasty visit to Ladysmith, having found that the garrison would require a good deal of nursing before proceeding on active service. In medical opinion the most fit will require at least three months to recover health and tone after the privations undergone during the siege, while the victims of fever and dysentery will require a much longer period of recuperation. The ten or twelve thousand men shut in on the 2nd November have ceased to be an effective force. This is to be regretted, but the immense reinforcements sent out from England have compensated ten times over for that diminution of our military strength in South Africa.

IMPERIAL expansion is generally supposed to involve the practical universality of the English language in supersession of all other tongues and dialects. This expectation receives a rude shock from a paper on the "Birth, Growth and Death of Languages," communicated by Dr. R. Needham Cust to the Eleventh International Oriental Congress at Rome and published in the current "Calcutta Review." Dr. Cust has the advantage of familiarity with eight European and eight Oriental languages and a fair acquaintance with some hundreds of others. If he hear a sentence in one or other of these latter he can, either by committing to memory or by referring to his workshop, tell pretty well what the language is, and its classification and give the names of those who are conversant with it. He had to superintend the publication by a Bible Society of a text of Scripture translated into 400 languages. Without the religious motive power it would have been impossible to have got a particular sentence or text translated into such a multitude of tongues and all printed regardless of expense. Nevertheless the writer has the candour and the courage to say that theology has done as much mischief to linguistic knowledge as it has done to every other branch of science. He cannot forgive the Scotch Professor who in a grammar of Hebrew, "published in the present century," affirmed that the number of languages in the world is about fifty and that all were derived from the Hebrew. A Bishop explained grammatical errors in the Greek text by calling it "the grammar of inspiration." It is certain that there are at least 2,000 languages in existence, that languages like men have three stages—birth, growth and decay. Each language is the product of human ingenuity ; it does not come to man naturally like sleep or hunger ; he has to learn from those around him as he grows up. There is nothing hereditary in language itself. English children born in India learn first to speak the language—or the languages—of their attendants. Most Anglo-Indian children are bilingual. A child brought up in England by a French nurse speaks French. Nor do languages resemble each other in such simple matters as sentences being formed of words. The Red Indian in his simplest utterance speaks in sentences ; they can not be written down in words. Languages are constantly undergoing a change marking either development or decay. New words come into use ; others fall into disuse and become obsolete. Every class, it might almost be said every profession or calling, has a language peculiar to itself—a technical language not used by outsiders, or even understood by them. It is now ascertained that in Cuba and in certain parts of Central and South America the women and children of certain tribes speak one language and the men another. This bifurcation had its origin in the massacre of the men by aggressive tribes, who appropriated the women. The latter retained their own language, and it would be bad form for the men to speak the language of their slave-wives.

English and Urdu are constantly undergoing change owing to three causes—imitation, emphasis, and laziness. The spelling of English writers—Thackeray and Dickens—becomes altered when their works are published in the United States. Americanisms find their way into the English of England. In the colonies English supersedes the native languages. In India perhaps one hundred million out of three hundred millions speak English, in business or in public ; in their families and in familiar intercourse they speak one or other of their one hundred and seventeen vernaculars. There is no indication that English will supplant the vernaculars ; it is becoming the *lingua franca* in which the educated of the different provinces can best understand each other. It is spoken in the meetings of the National Congress whether held in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Lucknow. Thus a political movement, the object of which is to abate British supremacy, acknowledges and proclaims the supremacy of the English tongue. In China, or to speak more accurately in the sea-ports of China, the process is somewhat different. The men of business, the merchant, the compounder learn a number of English words, mostly those of use in trade, and arrange them according to the rules of Chinese syntax. The result is what we, in our presumption, deride as pigeon-English. Over twenty years ago a distinguished Oxford Professor declared that the possibilities of that strange language are great. Dr. Cust agrees with him and sees the possibility that pigeon-English may develop into a language as certain others, that in their early days were decidedly pigeon, have managed to do. The Roman languages were once pigeon-Latin, and if we might say it, we believe the English of the Norman and Plantagenet periods was little else. Hebrew was wholly forgotten by the Hebrews during their seventy years of captivity by the waters of Babylon. When they returned to their own country some spoke Aramaic and some Samaritan. Their Sacred Books were sealed to them and translations or jargons were resorted to. In these later days Yiddish has existed under two forms, the Spanish and the German. There are subdialects in Russia, Poland and Galicia. The Scriptures are being translated into a common form of these three dialects. Yiddish, like pigeon-English, may have a future before it, and become one of the languages that posterity will not willingly let die. In the Mauritius, where the British flag flies, the language is Mauritian Creole, a dialect of French.

In our African possessions Negro-English is making way. In Cape Colony the majority of the tribes speak South African Dutch ; so do a colony of Malays who have abandoned Malayese for it. In the Transvaal, the Jouberts, the de Villiers, the Mahans and other French Huguenots have exchanged their own language for that of Holland. Hottentots and mixed breeds speak a vile corruption of Dutch. In Canada, Scottish settlers who went out in the beginning of the century, stern Calvinists, are now French in language and Roman Catholic in religion, retaining nothing of their ancestry but their family names. Dr. Cust holds that English and Urdu have established the fact that mixed languages—mixed alike in grammar and in words—can live and thrive. It was at one time denied that this was possible. In English the original Teutonic structure is no longer recognisable under the Latin intrusion. The Urdu Vernacular has become oppressed with Persian and Arabic accretions that hide the Hindi parentage. The accretion of English words is now making itself felt. English and Persian have grown up emancipated from the tyranny of inflections and other grammatical stumbling blocks. They are therefore able to expand without detriment to their structural form. Will either, or both, of these languages supersede the fifty more Coptic tongues of Africa, the sixty Korean of the Farther East, the sixty-three of Turki in Asia, the sixty-four Croat of Europe, to say nothing of Russian, spoken by 129 million European, and Chinese spoken, or at all events, written and read by some four hundred millions of Chinese? Will the fifty-two millions of Germany and the twelve millions of Austro-Teutons forswear German? Forty millions of French abjure their tongue for a universal language? The twentieth century will be able to answer that question of questions far better than we can do.

IN another column we publish the latest reports on the prospects of the crops, prepared by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the Director-General of Statistics. They deal with wheat, sugarcane, rice and oilseeds and are indeed a gloomy lot. As regards wheat Mr. O'Conor shows that Bengal is the only province in which an average yield of wheat is expected. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the conditions are not so good as in Bengal, and the yield there will not be more than three-fourths to four-fifths of the average. In the Punjab the adverse conditions of the season have been more severely felt, and not quite a two-thirds crops is expected from irrigated land, while the crop on unirrigated land will have been practically ruined unless rain fall immediately. Rain did fall to some extent in several districts but whether sufficiently to save the situation is not stated In the other wheat-growing regions the season has been disastrous. In the Central Provinces, the Nizam's Territory, Berar and Bombay, there will be over extensive areas hardly any crop to take off the land, and the general outcome will be perhaps not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the average, perhaps less. On the whole the wheat crop may be taken only at about 45 per cent. of a normal yield on an area 40 per cent. of the average or less than a fifth of the normal yield on a normal area. Bombay's area is 44 per cent. below last year's average. The report on the prospects of sugarcane shows that the season commenced well and the area planted was equal to average, but the conditions changed for the worse as the season advanced and the crop was seriously injured by the failure of rain, quite one-third of that in the Punjab being destroyed. The rice crop except in Burma is under the average, but in that favoured country it is largely in excess of the average and of the out-turn of last year. Indeed it is described as quite excellent. The document dealing with rice, however, is the only bright one. The final memorandum on the oilseeds crops says that the remarks made with reference to that may be taken to apply equally to the important crops of linseed and rapeseed. Only in Bengal is a satisfactory output to be expected and in that province it will approximate 84 per cent. of the average. In the North-West Provinces the conditions are less favourable ; in the Punjab, the condition of the crop is very bad, and as to that in Central and Western India Mr. O'Conor observes that it is hardly an exaggeration to say there is practically no crop. In Gujarat no sowings were made of linseed and in the Deccan the area sown was only one-sixth of last year's and one-ninth of the average. No rain fell after sowing and the crop has withered in most places, the surviving crop not being expected to give more than a nominal yield.

THE Presidency plague returns this week show an increase in the number of cases of 188 and in the number of deaths of 169, the totals being 1,502 and 1,207 respectively. The rise took place principally in Bombay City where the attacks rose by 140 and the deaths by 95. Karachi returns were very much higher, the attacks having gone up from 13 to 65 and the deaths from 12 to 47 within the week. Increases were also recorded in Thana, Cutch and Sholapur, but Bijapur, Kathiawar and Kolhapur showed a tendency to decline. The cause of the heavy mortality in Sholapur is being inquired into. Meantime inoculation is being freely resorted to. We are pleased to notice too, that the total number of persons inoculated in Bombay continues to grow and has now reached 160,832. The summary of plague operations in the city during the week ending March 3 was published in yesterday's "Government Gazette," and shows that the total number of deaths registered at the cemeteries was 2,743, being a decrease of 20 over the figures of the previous week, 97 deaths were not traceable in the town. The number of plague deaths, including cases treated as suspicious was 1,202, and 386 deaths were attributed to measles and small-pox. Thus the mortality from causes other than these was 1,155, as compared with an average death-rate of 542. The Umarkhadi, Bhuleshvar, Khara Talav, Kumbharvada, Chaupati, Kamathipura and Parel sections showed a slight increase in the death-rate ; while the mortality of the Esplanade, Mandvi, Chukla, Dongri, Khetwady, Mazagon, Byculla, First Nagpada and Mahim sections slightly declined. During the preceding week the number of departures from Bombay exceeded that of arrivals by 7,156, the population of the city being about 7,03,000,

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE very kindly sent yesterday presents of flowers and fruit for the patients of the Parsee Lying-in-hospital. Her Excellency's gift was accepted by the physician-in-charge with thanks and was highly appreciated by the patients.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Deolali, on inspection duty leaving Bombay Victoria Terminus at 11 30 p.m. (local time), on Sunday the 18th instant arriving at Deolali, at 6-37 a.m., on Monday, the 19th idem, returning to Bombay by 3-46 p.m. train from Deolali arriving at the Victoria Terminus 2 p.m. (local time) the same day. Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Grenadiers, the next senior Officer, will command the garrison of Bombay during G. O. C's. absence. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 19th, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, respectively to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has notified that he hopes officers will wear plain clothes, not uniform, at any masonic function, dinners, etc., he may be attending.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, sanction was given under proviso (*a*) of Section 245 of the Municipal Act, to the construction of a Biological Tank, at Mody Bay.

THE ballet at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, resulted in the election of Mr. I. M. Dick, of the firm of Messrs. W. A. Graham and Company.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., A.M.I.C.E., has been appointed a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

MR. J. A. GUIDER has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. T. S. Greenaway, proceeding on leave on medical certificate. Mr. J. B. Jenkins has been placed under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. Guider.

THE appointment of Mr. G. H. White as third grade Assistant Superintendent of Police has been confirmed.

MR. G. T. KEATINGE, I.C.S., personal Assistant to the Collector of Sholapur and First Class Magistrate, has been invested with power to summarily try all offences under section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to hear appeals from convictions by second and third class Magistrates.

MR. C. W. M. HUDSON, I.C.S., personal assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar District, has been appointed a magistrate of the first class in that district.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., on relief by the Hon. Mr. H. Batty, M.A., (Cantab.) Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad. Mr. F. X. De Souza, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.) Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Fry, is appointed Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

MR. W. D. WILKINS on return to duty has been appointed Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, N. D., on probation, with effect from the 15th April.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has appointed Mr. D. McIver to be a member of the Karachi Port Trust.

Mr. S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. S. Lawrence.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., has been appointed Provincial Superintendent of Census operations in the Bombay Presidency.

CAPTAIN N. R. J. RAINIER, I.M.S., has been appointed on plague duty in Karachi.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. P. CARSON, M. B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, has been appointed a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Belgaum, vice Mr. C. Willis, resigned on transfer.

MR. A.R. BONUS, I.C.S., acting Collector, has been nominated a member of the Belgaum Municipal Board, vice Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., resigned on transfer.

THE Government of India is sending a military assistant surgeon for the plague inspections to be renewed at Kalka when the first batch of the Government of India establishments will pass through to Simla. Miss Mendreta, the lady doctor, arrived at Kalka on the 13th. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla is now at Kalka supervising the necessary arrangements for disinfection, &c. Four military hospital assistants are also being sent for duty at the road posts.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 13 was 2,718, giving a death-rate of 168·82 per annum per thousand as against 143·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 84·16 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 278 died from fevers ; 736, plague ; 222, small-pox ; 85, measles ; 10, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 220, phthisis ; 111, diseases of the nervous system ; 395, affections of the respiratory organs ; 150, diarrhœa ; 97, dysentery ; 50, still-born ; 166, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 66 ; Brahmin, 76 ; Lingaet, 7 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of other castes, 1,598 ; Hindu lowcaste, 305 ; Musalman, 519 ; Parsee, 37 ; Jew, 7 ; Native Christian, 75 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 8 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown castes 7. The total number of births was 227 as against 153 the corresponding period of last year, and 180 the average over the past five years.

THE reserve of gold in the Paper Currency Department has now risen to over ten crores sixty lakhs and more gold is expected to arrive in India.

THE relief of the detachment of the Welsh Regiment at Satara will be carried out by rail owing to the scarcity of supplies and water along the line of march usually followed.

MR. GREER, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has been confirmed in that appointment. Mr, Henry, now on furlough, will get a Commissionership if he returns to India.

MR. GREEVEN, Judge of Ghazipur, will officiate a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, vice Mr. A. Williams, who is proceeding on furlough, and pending the return of Mr. Carnduff in July.

A RUSSIAN official named Herr Muller has been appointed Vice-Consul in Seistan. He has been transferred from Bokhara. A regular bi-weekly postal service between Quetta and Meshed has now been established *via* Nushki. The daks are carried very punctually.

THE Viceroy will shoot in the Kumaon district north of Bareilly from the 29th March to the 7th April. Thence his Excellency will proceed to Quetta. His further movements are not yet settled, but will probably include visits to Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.

MAJOR MEADE, Resident, Persian Gulf, takes leave shortly, and Captain Kemball, now on leave, will succeed him.

Two more villages have become infected with plague in the Jullundur district—Dosanjh, population 566, and Barnala, population 1272. Both villages are close to other infected villages. There are now 16 infected villages on the list, or 10 more than this time last year.

MAJOR CHENEVIX TRENCH, the newly appointed British Consul at Seistan, left Quetta on Saturday via the Nushki route to take up his appointment. His escort consists of a native officer and fifteen sowars of the 6th Bombay Cavalry. Captain Benn, Political Assistant at Thal Chotiali, and late Military Adviser to the Khan of Khelat, who has been granted long leave home, has accompanied Major Trench, and will travel from Seistan through Central Asia, including Russian Turkestan, having obtained the necessary permission through the Viceroy and the British Ambassador, at St. Petersburg.

MR. GREEVON, Judge, Ghazipur, succeeds Mr. Williams as officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department until Mr. Carnduff's return from leave Mr. Williams proceeds on furlough for about 20 months.

THE Madras Municipal meeting held on Monday evening was adjourned without any business being transacted out of respect for the memory of the late Mr. C.F. MacCartie, who has been killed in South Africa. Mr. MacCartie was at one time President of the Madras Municipality, and two of the Commissioners of long standing, Mr. P. Theagaroya Chetty and Mr. R. N. Pragasa Moodelliar, bore testimony to the perfect manner in which he carried out his duties there, and to the genial courtesy which characterised him in his dealings with all. Sir George Moore endorsed all that had been said by the Commissioners with the added experience of the late Mr. MacCartie as a personal friend.

THE "Madras Mail" has received for perusal and comment, a letter addressed to a young military officer who has recently come out from home, on the Unattached List, which shows that there are harpies on the alert in Madras to prey upon young subalterns and get them into their toils. The letter is from a Chetty, in Govindappa Naick Street, Madras, and the writer states that he is "negotiating loans at moderate terms." The letter goes on to "request to be good enough to let me know if any services for the same required when the business will be carried out confidentially." Our contemporary should like to know a little more about this Chetty who is so ready to carry out business confidentially with officers whose names he probably ascertains from the "Gazette" or passenger lists.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CRONJE SENT TO ST. HELENA.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Cronje and the bulk of the Boer prisoners who were captured with him have sailed for St. Helena.

WARREN'S FORCE ORDERED TO LAND AGAIN.

General Warren's Division after embarking at Durban have received orders to land there again.

NEW CAPITAL FOR THE FREE STATE.

President Steyn has proclaimed Kroonstadt, the capital of the Orange Free State.

OUR FORCES IN THE SOUTH JOIN HANDS.

The forces under General Clements at Norvals Pont, those under General Gatacre at Bethulie, and those under General Brabant at Aliwal North are joining hands.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY RESENTED.

The reply of Lord Salisbury to President Kruger's and President Steyn's peace proposals has evoked bitter resentment at Pretoria, but has been received calmly on the Continent.

THE OCCUPATION OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

STATE ENTRY.

TREMENDOUS OVATION.

CHEERING CROWDS EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 14 9-15 P.M.

Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein.

LATER.

Lord Roberts in a despatch, dated Bloemfontein 13th, 8 p.m., says: "By the help of God and the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein and the British flag now flies over the Presidency which was vacated last evening by Mr. Steyn, the late President of the Orange Free State Republic.

"Mr. Fraser, a member of the late Government, the Mayor and the Landdrost of the capital and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented the keys of the public offices.

"The enemy has withdrawn from the neighbourhood and all seems quiet.

"The inhabitants gave our troops a cordial welcome."

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The "Daily Chronicle's" despatch from Bloemfontein dated Tuesday says:

General French threatened to bombard the town to-day unless the place was surrendered.

A white flag was hoisted this morning and a deputation met Lord Roberts who made a State entry at noon and received a tremendous ovation.

He then paid a visit to the public buildings and was followed everywhere by cheering crowds.

Ex-President Steyn and the majority of the fighting Burghers have fled northwards.

RAILWAY INTACT.

The railway is not injured as was stated.

THE BOERS IN NATAL STRONGLY ENTRENCHED.

Reuter, wiring from Ladysmith on Wednesday says:

It is reported that the Boers occupy several strongly entrenched positions with guns at the junction of the Drakensberg and the Biggarsberg.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PRETORIA.

Much has been said during the war concerning the strength of the fortifications of Pretoria. In this light the testimony of a man who has actually worked in the forts of Pretoria will be interesting. Mr. William Thompson, stonemason, who is at present living at Haves, and who has worked for several years in the Transvaal, has been interviewed by a correspondent. He said: "I worked for a long time at the building of forts and barracks at Pretoria. The latter were constructed to hold men, horses, and guns, and the stabling accommodation was immense. The forts are curiously constructed, and are built in a succession of squares, with passages running between, and communicating doors. We worked hard all through 1895 at the forts, which are tremendously strong, and will take some blowing up. Early in 1895 at least nine months before the Raid, big guns began to arrive from Europe, and continued practising went on with those guns, in which President Kruger took the greatest interest. I used to see him watching the firing and one day he fired the gun himself."

THE PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

The London correspondent of the "Poineer" wires, London, March 14th:—

The appeal of the Boer Presidents is an unctuous and insolent document. It reiterates the incontestable independence of both Republics as Sovereign States, and demands an amnesty for all participators in the war. "Otherwise," it proceeds, "we will persevere, confident in God, who lighted an inextinguishable love of freedom in our hearts. He will accomplish his work in us. We hesitated so long as advantage was on our side, fearing to hurt the feelings of the British, but now that British prestige is assured by the capture of one of our forces, we are obliged to inform the world of the conditions whereon we are ready to restore peace."

Lord Salisbury in his reply ignores the allusion to the amnesty, and insists that the war preparations in the Transvaal during the peaceful negotiations concerning the serious grievances of British residents were so enormous that the only possible intention must have been to use them against Great Britain suddenly. After an insulting ultimatum, the Republic declared war, and was joined by the Orange Free State wherewith there had never been any discussion. Our penalty for acquiescing in the existence of the Republics, has been the invasion of two of our Colonies, great destruction of life and property, and a costly war entailing the loss of thousands of lives. Therefore the Government are not prepared to assent to the independence of either Republic."

The reply was read in Parliament amid unbounded applause but the conclusion is generally regarded as short of the mark.

Sir George White is apparently going to East London to join the Fifth Division. His reception at Maritzburg, though informal was enthusiastic. He is described as lame and feeble, and is probably unaware how home opinion has entirely turned in his favour.

LORD KITCHENER'S ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA WEST

is impressing the rebels, despite disagreeable incidents. A mob entered Vanwyksvlei on Monday, and demanded the Post Office keys. The post mistress, Mrs. Walton refused, and when threatened, replied, "Shoot me dead, and then take them." Finally she contrived to save everything. An officer who has recently returned describes

THE BLOEMFONTEIN ROUTE TO PRETORIA

as an indefensible plain, the railway being straight and devoid of cuttings and embankments. Piles of unopened letters were found in the evacuated Boer positions and these show how rigorously the number of deaths has been concealed.

The substitution of the Gordons for the Highland Light Infantry in the Highland Brigade is causing dissatisfaction in Scotland.

The Ottawa House of Commons has rejected the motion against the Canadian share in the war by 110 votes against 10. Sir Wilfrid Lawrie, after saying England was practically unprepared at the opening of war, declared that the gallantary of the Canadians at the post of honour had won unstinted admiration from their veteran comrades, and had justified their utmost expectations. French and English, he said had fallen together, and if in their common grave were buried old racial contentions, then the despatch of the Contingents would be the greatest service rendered to Canada since the Confederation. This speech was greeted with loud applause, in which the Opposition joined.

A Blue Book is published containing the report of the negotiations regarding

THE SEIZURE OF THE GERMAN STEAMERS

by British men-of-war. Count Hatzfeldt's despatch, dated 5th January, after declaring that the seizure of the vessels was a violation of international law, inasmuch as no contraband of war is possible between neutral ports, arrogantly proceeded:—"I am instructed to request your Excellency to cause explicit instructions to be sent to British ships in African waters to respect international rules, and not to place further impediments in the way of neutral trade."

Lord Salisbury, through Sir Frederick Lascelles, characterised this as an abrupt and unfounded imputations, which complaint Count von Bulow ignored during the Navy Bill debate in the Reichstag when he gave out that Great Britain had made a conditional surrender. The English Press are indignant.

The Montrose, Hilarious Tintagelt, Moor, British Prince and Winkfield, with 3,000, details and twelve other vessels containing the English Division, have sailed within this week.

The Norseman, Victorian, Gascon, Mount Boyal, Turkestan and Servia have arrived at Capetown. The Mohawk and Indian have arrived at Durban.

The St. James Club is expelling the Duke of Orleans.

CANADIAN ENTHUSIASM.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, 14th instant, says:—Perhaps the most important debate that has ever taken place in the Canadian House of Commons was that which has just taken place on the participation of the Dominion in the war in South Africa. The enthusiasm was immense and the Premier was cheered to the echo when he rose to defend the action of Government in sending Canadian troops to assist the mother-country in repelling the Boer invasion of the Imperial Colonies in South Africa.

In a speech of passionate eloquence Sir Wilfred Laurier said the gallant deeds of the Canadians at Paardeberg, when they charged the laager in which Cronje was entrenched and compelled the surrender of his army, revealed to the world that a new power had been born in the West and would make itself felt in the future history of the world.

The Dominion House, in a memorable burst of enthusiasm, voted confidence in the Government and approved of the participation of Canada in the war.

There were only ten dissenting members.

GERMANY AND INTERVENTION.

The German Government denies the statement that it has declined to intervene between Great Britain and the South African Republics because it was no wise concerned in the conflict. The reason of its rejection of the appeal of Presidents Kruger and Steyn is not, however, given.

THE SEIZURE OF GERMAN STEAMERS.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The papers which are published regarding the seizures of German vessels by British men-of-war on suspicion of importing contraband of war to Delagoa Bay, show that Lord Salisbury, in reply to Count Von Bulow, expressed surprise at the abrupt manner and unfounded imputations contained in the protest. The publication of these State documents has excited considerable feeling in the country and the "Times" states that the correspondence throws a light on the brutality of the German Press and the insults to which English visitors have recently been subjected at Dresden.

MAHOMEDAN REJOICINGS.

Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomedali Moorge and Sarda Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha have written a letter to Munshi Abdool Kadur Khukhate, secretary of the Juma Musjid, to intimate to the trustees of the mosque that there is a general desire among the Mahomedans to express their joy at the British victory in South Africa and to offer their thanks to the Almighty for the same and pray for further successes of the British in the Transvaal, requesting that permission be granted to call a meeting of the Mahomedans for the purpose. It is desired to convene the meeting to-day (Friday) and after offering prayers it is resolved to send telegrams of congratulations to her Majesty the Queen and also to Lord Roberts on the splendid victories achieved by British troops in South Africa.

SATARA AND THE BRITISH VICTORIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA CITY, MARCH 14.

A large and influential public meeting was held at Ghate's theatre, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhadkamker, Public Prosecutor, Vice-President of the Satara Municipality. Resolutions expressing congratulations to her Majesty the Queen and Lord Roberts for the success of the British arms in South Africa, recording the high appreciation of Lord Sandhurst's able and sympathetic administration were adopted amidst enthusiastic cheers.

There is something rather touching, writes the "Pioneer," if the request of the 2nd Gurkhas that their subscriptions to the Transvaal War Fund should be solely devoted to the families of "their friends" the Gordon Highlanders and 60th Rifles. The Native Officers and men of the two Battalions at Debra acted without a word of suggestion from their British Officers: the subscription of a day's pay was made quite spontaneously. If we search back in military history the reason for their action is at once apparent. After the Mutiny the 2nd Gurkhas (then the Sirmur Battalion) were made a Rifle regiment and allowed to wear uniform and facings similar to those of the 60th, with whom they had been closely associated on the main picquet on the Ridge during the siege of Delhi. The two regiments have always fraternised whenever they have met since that eventful time. The 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders and the 2nd Gurkhas were in Macpherson's Brigade at Kabul and Kandahar, fighting often side by side, and in 1897 the 75th (Gordon) Highlanders and the Gurkhas were brigaded together for the Tirah Expedition, and got to know each other well at Dargai early in the campaign. The 2nd would dearly have liked to be with the 92nd in Ladysmith or with the 75th on the road to Kimberley.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

STORMY MUNICIPAL MEETING.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Dublin Municipality held a stormy sitting yesterday and the address of welcome to Her Majesty the Queen was agreed to by a majority of eight.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left here at 9 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tientsin (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong yesterday, the 15th instant.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 15

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, Major the Hon. Rupert Leigh, Military Secretary, and Captain Greig, A.-D.-C., arrived here this morning by the mail train. His Excellency was received at the station by Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, Mr. Gibb, Collector, and many leading European and Native gentlemen of the station. His Excellency drove to the Commissioner's bungalow, and will visit the Dhuliakhat Poor-house this evening. The party leaves for Palanpur to-morrow night, at eleven o'clock.

SMALL-POX IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

Mr. Morse, of the Poona and the Indian Village Mission, has been laid up with a very severe attack of confluent small-pox. He is removed to the Sassoon Hospital. There are now seventeen patients in the hospital.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Sir William Lockhart will not return from his sea-trip until the 20th instant.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

H. E. the Viceroy and party returned to Calcutta to-day from Assam.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS, BOMBAY.

Mr. C. Pratt, of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, is posted to the office of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE LINE.

Nothing is known in responsible quarters here of the alleged sale of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Rothschilds. It is held that State Railways will never be sold, while even for leasing them the present time is thought unfavorable owing to the dearness of money.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted six months' leave in India, pending the completion of the tenure of his command.

Captain Cartwright, officiating D. A. A. G. at Aden, reverts to the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and becomes Second-in-Command

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE last day of the Regatta took place yesterday afternoon, when the programme comprised races for ship's boats. The racing was very interesting, the arrangements being in charge of Mr. E. Comber, while the starter and judge was Mr. Daniels. In the early afternoon native crews were on the water, the men attached to the war vessels pulling with great energy and with no small amount of excitement among themselves. The most amusing events were contests for tonies and jolly boats, and the officials on the committee vessel had no small task in inducing the various competitors to get into line or in explaining that it was unfair for one boat to be half a length in front of the rest. At the start of the jolly boat race two of the boats fouled, and in getting clear the crews did not hesitate to use their oars on their opponents, and one man, more excited than the rest, picked up a piece of a stretcher for the purpose of quickening the efforts being made to get clear. Fortunately he was not called upon to use this missile as the boats got clear. The dinghy race was also exciting, and brought out the largest number of competitors. The best race of the day was the contest for eight-oared cutters with European crews, only a few seconds dividing the first four boats, and in whaler boat race it was again only a question of seconds. Results:—

Race for 8 oared and over cutters (Native)—1st prize Abysinnia's 3rd cutter; 2nd Abysinnia's 25 foot cutter

Race for Torpedo Boats—1st, No. 101; 2nd, No. 104; 3rd, No. 105; 4th No. 106.

Race for Jolly Boats—1 Salamati, 2 Dustugiri, 3 Ganga.

Race for 8 oared and over cutters (Europeans).—1 Abysinnia's 25 ft. cutter (allowed 50 secs.) 14 min. 52 secs., 2 Abysinnia's 23 ft. cutter (allowed 20 secs.) 14 min. 27 secs., 3 Eclipse 1st 30 feet cutter 14 min. 23 secs.; 4th Eclipse 2nd 30 ft. cutter 14 min. 25 secs.

Race for Torpedo boat punts (European)—1 No 101; 2, No. 103; 3, No. 105; 4 No. 106.

Race for Tonies.—1 Durabhadur, 2 Sulamani.

Race for 4 to 6 oared man-of-war boats—1 Lapwing's gig (allowed 30 secs.), 2 Lapwing's 25 feet whaler, 3 Plassey's 25 feet whaler.

RACES FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUPS.

The races for the Cups presented by the Commodore, Col. H. W. Boyd, I.M.S., will be held on Wednesday next, 21st inst., (a public holiday), as follows:—1. Yachts (class A) handicap race. 2. Yachts (class B) handicap race. 3. "Tomtit" class race.

Courses and times of starting will be notified later. Entries for the races will close at noon on Tuesday, the 20th.

THE FAMINE FANCY FETE.

THE Honorary Treasurer has received from the Stall managed by Lady Jenkins, Lady Jehangir and Mrs. Bomanji Petit a cheque for Rs. 15,000. Of this the sum of Rs. 10,000 was collected as follows:—Rs. 8,000 through Lady Jehangir, to which the chief contributors were Rs. 1,500 from the Maharaja of Baroda, Rs. 1,000 from the Maharaja of Dhurbhunga, Rs. 1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dalal, Rs. 500 from Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Dalal, and the rest from numerous friends. Rs. 951 were collected by Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and Rs. 1,043 were collected by Mrs. P. A. Wadia, who was helping at the stall. The whole of the stall was furnished by Lady Jenkins, who received kind contributions of valuable old China from Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Lady Jehanghier's mother, and Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Ana, of Messrs. Yan Shan and Co. Also handsome gifts were sent by Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Sons, Mr. P. M. Mehta, School of Arts, Mr. Burns, Mrs. R. S. Powvala, Lund and Blockley, Mr. Rustom P. Talyarkhan, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, and Sumshudin Aga Shah. Pictures were sent by Mrs. Paton, Miss K. R. Cama, Miss F. Banajee, Mr. Pittawalla and Singer and Co., and cigars from Shros Cama and Co.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

THE first competition in connection with the Lawn Tennis Tournament ended yesterday, when Mr. J. C. Brooks met Mr. H. Cheetham in the final. There were a large number of spectators who watched the play with interest. Brooks won the first set—6 to 2, and Cheetham took the second—6 to 1. The third game was called five all, and ultimately Brooks won amid much excitement.

VACCINATION STATION AT TARDEO.

THE Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, informs us that a temporary vaccine station having been opened at the Shankersett Charitable Dispensary, Tardeo, since last three weeks, for the convenience of residents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood, it has been found that hardly any work is done there. As it is possible that this may be due to the public being unaware of the fact, it is hereby notified for public information that this temporary vaccine station will be kept open every Wednesday, between 7 and 9 a. m., until the decline of the small-pox epidemic. The usual weekly station will be open on Saturday mornings.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THIS evening, on the occasion of Mrs. Harmston-Love's benefit, the performance at the Circus will be under the patronage of H. E. Admiral Bosanquet, the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies. The performance will commence at 9-30 p.m.

THE NAVY AND THE WAR.

BY

SIR JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.,

(Author of "The Defence of Great and Greater Britian," &c.)

II.

HAVING marked out the broad outlines of maritime conditions supreme and precedent in this, or any war waged by us, it remains now to indicate the subordinate naval features.

The safety of the sea being secured by moral effect the next consideration relates to provision of transports. In old days warships could be, and were, used to transport bodies of troops. So late as the Crimean war battleships and cruisers were so used. Such a course is now impossible. Modern warships have no spare room available for any such purpose. Thus the business of the modern navy is confined to providing security and uninterrupted passages for the mercantile marine employed in the transport of troops and stores. So long as the warships could be used as transports there were obvious reasons for the Admiralty being charged with the duty of providing and controlling the sea-transport arrangements of the army. It was then at the discretion of the Admiralty to employ either man-of-war or merchant ships for the purpose, and therefore a matter of administrative convenience for the Admiralty to be the transport authority. Such reasons no longer prevail. This particular question of control of the transport department is of very great importance. A sketch of the existing system may be useful.

For the Admiralty "Department of the Director of Transports," the current Navy Estimates provide £10,700 for the year. The personnel of the Department consists of two Captains R. N., who are Director and Assistant Director of transports respectively, and two pensioner carpenters R. N., who are "Inspectors of Shipping," and twenty three civilians, one of whom is "Chief Inspector of Shipping, and another "Inspector of Shipping:" the rest belong to the clerical staff. The Navy Estimates are recouped by a repayment of £5,300 by the War Office, "in connection with army transport duties," and by a contribution from the Indian Government of £3,050, "in connection with Indian troop service." Thus the net expenditure out of Navy Estimates is £2,350 for the year, which is about the equivalent of the salaries of the two captains R.N., and the remuneration of the pensioned carpenters R.N., who, oddly enough, are paid by the week. This system of payments by one department and recoupment by another means cross accounts involving correspondence between both, absorbing clerical labour. In the case of the Indian Government it is unavoidable. It is avoidable in the case of the Admiralty and War Office, being due to continuing a dual system when the originating cause of its existence has ceased to operate. How this dual system works is roughly as follows: The War Office requisitions the Admiralty for carrying power for certain things to be ready at a certain port, and on a certain date, to go to a specified destination. The initial step is therefore paper correspondence between Pall Mall and Whitehall. At the port and at the date notified the Admiralty produce the ship, and the military officers, representing the War Office, take on the arrangements of placing on board the ship, fitted and provided by the Admiralty, what the War Office have to despatch. If things are not right the military officers report to the War Office, and then ensues more paper correspondence between Pall Mall and Whitehall. There are several instances reported of officers and men, when being berthed by the military embarkation officer, having to almost forcibly eject workmen under the Admiralty trying to complete the necessary fittings; and also of officers and men hustled on board, to find an all-pervading smell of paint, and notices "Wet Paint" on their cabins and berths. Cases have been noticed of shortness of food on departure and inferority of food on passage. Now war is war, and it would be most unreasonable to suppose there will not always be such defects and deficiencies to a certain extent. Discomfort and inconvenience, are sometime wholly unavoidable. The real point is that the War Office ought to be responsible for the comfort of the men and health of both men and horses. The fact that, in the present compaign, field artillery when urgently needed at the front were sent in slow ships, while faster ships took out what was not so immediately required, illustrates some of the evil of this dual arrangement. Divided responsibility is pernicious. It may, of course, be argued that military men can't know anything about ships and therefore naval experience is required in the transport department. It is open to very great question indeed whether service in mastless ironclads, cruisers, torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats is really of any value as a preliminary education for selecting and fitting merchant steamers. The conditions of the mercantile marine are wholly different from those of the Royal Navy in every respect. To deal with owners of ships and to understand the method and business of the shipping trade requires a vast amount of technical experience and knowledge. It is a speciality. Every trade has its tricks which those inside know and those outside do not. It has happened before and may happen against that a man versed in the business may charter a vessed on time at a very low rate per ton, and let it on contract over again to the Government, at a very high rate. What chance has a gallant naval officer, who is a novice in mercantile marine business, in dealing with gigantic shipping transactions necessitated by over sea expedition? Can it be supposed that naval officers and pensioned carpenters R. N., are the best sort of experts to employ to survey and select ships, make bargains and arrange for internal alterations and fittings? There is no question or manner of doubt that every individual soul in the present Transport Department of the Admiralty—from the top to the bottom—has worked like a slave and done his very best for the public service. The question is not one of individual or of particular classes of persons, but of the system. At Liverpool and other northern ports it is notorious that in shipping circles arrangements made by the Admiralty Transport Department are not regarded as a memorial of its competency and have not inspired confidence in the minds of those who understand the mercantile marine. It is certainly not the business of a public department to try and please everybody, least of all the community reaping special advantages from the money the department has to disburse. On the other hand it is quite inconceivable that any great firm of shipowners, if suddenly called on to double or treble their fleet by hiring, would place the whole business in the hands of naval officers and naval carpenters, however able and thoroughly knowledgeable in their own fighting profession.

The present Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, is undoubtedly one of the most promising of Ministers; the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. W. E. McCartney, is also a first-class official. They have both earned the confidence with which they are universally regarded. Their chief, Mr. Goschen, is second to none of naval administrators of this generation. It is their duty to stand up for the Transport Department of the Admiralty and they have done it. When the time comes for examining the administrative machinery of the nation by the light of experience of this war, we know they will make a gallant fight to retain for the Admiralty the duty of providing for the military requirements of transport. Meantime the Civil Lord at Glasgow, so long ago as 23rd November last, hastened to praise the Transport Department rather "previously" as the Americans say. He stated that "the strain upon the transport department of the Admiralty" was "one which no other country could have borne." While every possible credit is due to the individuals charged with carrying out the transport arrangements to the best of their ability, it is desirable to be cautious how we make comparisons with other countries. The resources of our mercantile marine are incomparable to those of other nations. All the shipping of all the nations of the world put together does not approach our own, in fact ours is nearly double the aggregate of theirs. Now Mr. Austin Chamberlain in that speech at Glasgow gave figures in support of the declaration above quoted by saying the Transport Department "had to arrange for the transport of 65,000 men, 30,000 horses and mules, and 100,000 tons of stores." There has been of course a huge addition since, and therefore the officials of the Transport Department deserve still more credit for their great personal exertions now than when the Civil Lord spoke. But this sort of defence of a department must be tested by relative available means at the disposal of other countries and our own Empire. Now the mercantile marine of Spain in tonnage is not quite one-sixteenth of the British, yet Spain provided sea transport for, and maintained an army of about 200,000 men in Cuba without calling upon the world to notice it. The mercantile marine of the United States in tonnage is one fourteenth of that under our flag, yet their transport department, without any experience whatever, provided for two great military expeditions simultaneously—one to Cuba and one to the Phillipines. The truth is that what is a very simple matter for us is a very difficult matter for nations without a tithe of our sea transport resources. The real question is whether the administrative system we pursue produces, from our almost infinite resources, the very best results. The narrow escape of overwhelming defeat at Stormberg, largely due to deficiency of field artillery, must be taken in conjunction with Admiralty arrangements which placed three batteries in such ships as the Zibenghla and the Zagachla. The system pursued has, when attacked, always been stoutly defended by the spokesmen of the Admiralty. But the acts done under the system have later on been condemned by their successors. No one would now defend the transport arrangements in the Crimean war. Subsequent to that war the Admiralty adopted a policy known as the "Admiralty List" plan. It was an arrangement with ship owners that on complying with certain structural conditions the ships would be placed on an Admiralty list which would give them priority of Government employ. When the Egyptian war took place there were some 200 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of about 1,000,000 tons on this list—but large numbers of these ships were not taken up as transports, while other vessels not on the list were selected. Then in 1885, out of the vote of credit we spent in a few weeks £600,000 in taking up on hire 16 merchant steamers. We got practically nothing for our money and many of the vessels never left harbour. It subsequently officially transpired we had simply paid the money "to prevent their being available for the service of any Power inimical to the United Kingdom." In 1887, a new departure in Admiralty policy was inaugurated, called the "Subvention" policy. It was heralded by official condemnation of all previous Admiralty policies in relation to the mercantile marine. The policy, shortly, was this—to pay an annual subsidy to particular vessels to secure the right of their services in war—and the 1887-8 Navy Estimates for the first time showed a charge of £10,000 for that year "for the subvention of Armed Cruisers or Transports." The £10,000 was for two ships only, £5,000 each. I moved the rejection of the vote* on the following grounds (1) The futility of supposing that for purposes of transport such an arrangement could produce the slightest practical result—pointing out that the last over-sea expedition at that time was to Egypt, employing 150 ships at the cost of about one and a half millions. (2) That such a policy was "fiddling" with the question of prevention of a transfer of our steamers in war to a foreign flag. (3) That as regards obtaining auxiliary armed cruisers in war the policy was dangerous and wasteful, one of the grounds on which the Treasury sanctioned the proposal being "that it would serve to limit the necessity felt by their Lordships (of the Admiralty) for the construction of fast war vessels to protect the commerce of this country." To open a door for the Admiralty to escape the obligation of constructing fast war cruisers was a policy to be condemned on that ground alone. To arm fast cruisers on their own lines of communication in war, especially those employed in interchange of passengers and goods between the ports of our Empire, is a desirable policy, but as the vessels would then be pursuing their ordinary vocations, it would be absurd to pay them £5,000 a year in time of peace simply to arm them in war. The policy of taking the fastest and best steamers off those lines in war is a very questionable one indeed. It would force the most valuable portion of Imperial trade into slower vessels or stop it automatically, the safety of a merchant steamer being speed. However the policy naturally prevailed and the vote passed. Now let us see what in twelve years we have got out of it. This current year the vote under this head is £65,000. The number of ships receiving subventions is eleven, and three of these are nine years old. There are however, in addition seventeen steamers held by the companies at the disposition of the admiralty, without further subsidy. When the war broke out none of the eleven ships were taken up as transports, and it was only after some outcry in the Press that recently the Majestic, one of the eleven, was employed. So objection No. 1 is proved. For years the Inman Line received the annual subvention, and when in the aggregate the company had received over £22,000 in this way, they transferred the ships and business to a foreign flag. Thus No. 2 objection was established. Objection No. 3 still holds good, for in pursuance of this policy we have since 1887 spent over half a million sterling, and have nothing to show for it. The Civil Lord has explained that the Admiralty did "not think it desirable to take up the fast unarmoured cruisers of the mercantile fleet when they could not guarantee they would not be wanted for another purpose for which they were first retained by the Government." One of the subordinate naval aspects of the war is that though we have sunk over half a million sterling to have the services of fast vessels "as armed cruisers or transports," we have sent field artillery, and reinforcements urgently required, in notoriously slow ships because we could not guarantee that the eleven fast cruisers, under a system which has really cost the country over half a million of money, "might not be wanted for another purpose."

There is another externally important naval aspect of the war on which the nation is doubtless rightly left without any information. It is therefore premature to discuss it at any length. Briefly it is this: the measures which have been adopted and the force employed to prevent munitions of war reaching the enemy via seaports and creeks in Portuguese and other territory. Naval action in this matter can only be taken outside the maritime league—that is three miles from the land of a neutral power. It cannot be contended that our squadron can effectually fulfil its functions in this matter by a ship or two simply watching ships coming directly to Lorenzo Marques. The watch, to be effective, must obviously extend at least along the whole imaginary line dividing the high seas from territorial waters. Once a ship gets within the three mile limit she is safe from our interference, and can move wholly unmolested by us, no matter what she may carry, and deliver her cargo at any port or creek desired. It is the duty of our squadron to take care no ship gets within this neutral zone at any point without search. Though we, very properly, are not told how many ships are so employed, or anything about them, there are good grounds for fearing the squadron on the Cape station was rendered more or less incapable of discharging its true function along this extensive line of naval scrutiny. The Admiralty through the press have notified from time to time that large numbers of naval officers and seamen have been landed from the ships of tee squadron, and also from the same source we have been informed that marine artillery and marine infantry have been left on board. Now ships can't go to sea and do their work without naval officers and seamen, but they can land their marines without destroying effective sea-going power. The two most masterful and fastest cruisers we possess, the Powerful and Terrible, are on the Cape station. They have cost an enormous sum of money to make them the best possible sort of vessels for the precise naval work necessary to be done off the eastern shores of South Africa. From the information before us these vessels were denuded of naval officers and seamen to form naval brigades. It will be interesting to know, by and bye, whether as a result these magnificent and costly vessels had for any time to lie snugly in harbour with marine artillery and marine infantry, specially trained for land service, on board, instead of remaining entirely at sea patrolling ceaselessly night and day along the edge of neutral waters. If on any emergency the army requires aid from ships the marine force in the ships can best be spared, and indeed the force was created, and is trained, for that special purpose. The First Lord of the Admiralty has not attempted to defend such an inversion of the application of force, but pleads the "tremendous pressue" put by naval officers of all ranks "on those in authority to send them where there is fighting, and fighting to be done. "The British instinct is excessively strong in naval officers. Every true-born Briton honours and applauds their proverbial dash and gallantry. The naval officers of to-day are, as their predecessors were, the pride of the nation and types of men who made it great. The honor and the fame of the British fleet is safe in their keeping. A sense of duty, however, is a higher attribute than a love of fighting and cannot be sacrificed to it. The duty of the fleet is to keep the sea and the power of fighting inherent in naval officers ought not to be allowed to cripple the power of their ships to put to sea and stay there. The higher duty is to control the lower instinct and any natural tendency to burst its bonds should be sternly checked by responsible authority. I have already said naval officers and seamen on shore are things out of proper place. So are ships in harbour when they ought to be at sea. If because naval officers and seamen are out of place up-country, their ships have to be out of place in harbour, a great evil results. A single cargo of munitions of war reaching the Boers, which might have been stopped had ships been pattrolling the sea instead of having to be moored in harbour, would tend to the conclusion that naval officers and seamen acting as troops inland have in effect helped the enemy more than the army they were so gallantly assisting.

This is a serious naval aspect of the war which will hereafter demand the most searching enquiry.

JOHN C. R. COLOMB.

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* See Hansard, 7 Sept., 1887.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

MR. W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner, has submitted the following report on Mr. Santo Crimp's drainage scheme:—

Bombay, 5th March, 1900.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the drainage of the lower parts of the City, together with the plans and estimates for the works which should, in my opinion, be taken in hand at once. My report would have been submitted at an earlier date, but I found it desirable to discuss several points with Mr. Santo Crimp on his return from Upper India, and subsequently, on going over the line of Channel No. 1, a possible obstacle to its alignment presented itself which rendered necessary the preparation of an alternative scheme and estimate for a portion of the channel near the point of discharge.

I do not propose to add much to the voluminous literature on this subject already before the Corporation. Mr. Crimp was called in as arbiter and has recorded his conclusions and recommendation in a very able and carefully argued report. I am aware that he made a thorough survey of the ground and of the subsoil; and he has given his reasons for the views adopted on each point, and as I am not prepared to controvert them, I can do little more than recommend the Corporation to accept them in their entirety.

Mr. Baldwin Latham recorded the opinion that the filling in of the Flats with kachra had blocked the most important channels by which the underground water could escape, and added that the effect of this was to raise the level of the ground water in the lowest parts of the district affected. He laid it down as an axiom that arrangements should always be made for the drainage of low lands before they are filled up, and it was to supply this want that Mr. Smith proposed as the starting point of his scheme for the disposal of both subsoil and surface waters in the southern part of the area affected, to construct a dry rubble drain round the kachra filling, to be continued by a low level channel to Worli, which has been selected as the proper point of discharge with the approval of all the experts who have dealt with the subject. Mr. Smith's proposed Channel No. 1 would, of course, have had tributaries delivering their quota of storm-water, and I invite attention to this short description of his proposals, as from the discussions which have taken place from time to time, it would seem that there has been an opinion in some quarters that expenditure running into a good many lakhs of rupees was contemplated with no other object than to drain off the subsoil water. That of course is not the case and the agricultural drain alone, costing by itself some sixty thousand rupees, was specially designed for this purpose.

MR. CRIMP AND MR. LATHAM.

Mr. Crimp differs altogether from Mr. Latham and the engineers who have accepted his dictum as to the presence in the subsoil of water in such quantities as to require a system of subsoil drainage. He bases his conclusions on an examination of the soil by means of numerous pits dug in various parts of the Island, the observations regarding which have been materially corroborated by a geological section along the line of the main sewer, prepared by Mr. Walton in 1878. From the evidence thus obtained he confidently asserts that, with the exception of certain small local deposits of sand, &c., the subsoil of the inner plain of the Island is composed of clay, which is from its nature incapable of containing large quantities of free water, and therefore does not require and is not without enormous expenditure susceptible of drainage by means of subsoil channels. That a certain quantity of water will ooze to the low level channels from the subsoil, Mr. Crimp does not deny, and it will be seen that he makes a proposal for its discharge automatically in the dry weather by means of a self-acting tidal flap in one of the piers of the new sluices at Worli; he treats this, however, as a negligeable quantity in his calculations and assures us that if adequate measures be taken to dispose of the surface and sullage waters the subsoil may well be left to look after itself. The course to be adopted and the works to be undertaken by the Corporation will depend on the view they take on this most important point. If they agree with Mr. Crimp there will be no difficulty in accepting his view that an open channel pitched with dry stone from Worli as far as the Mahaluxmi Station, is sufficient for all practical purposes of subsoil drainage and that from there the continuation should be a pucka masonry drain with branches diverging from Jacob's Circle intended for the carriage of storm-water only except where in the case of porous deposits controlled connections will be given for the passage of water from the soil to the drain. If the opposite view be taken it will be necessary to resort to the agricultural drain proposed by Mr. Smith or some similar device and to consider the desirability of having the channels deeper than Mr. Crimp has recommended. I have no hesitation in advising the Corporation to adopt Mr. Crimp's views. A comparison of his report with that of Mr. Latham will, I think, show that while the latter has based his suggestions for the treatment of subsoil water on general principles and probably from want of time did not obtain sufficient information as to the geological formation of the area to be dealt with, Mr. Crimp has applied himself to a careful study of all local conditions affecting the problem and from his experience of similar soils and the manner in which their drainage has been successfully effected, is able to say definitely that surface drainage only need be considered. I will not reproduce his arguments; the members of the Corporation have them before them and it is enough to say that in my opinion they are sufficiently cogent to justify the conclusions arrived at.

Mr. Crimp, while discarding the theory that the unhealthiness of the City is due to the absence of subsoil drainage, subscribes to the opinion that much of it must be caused by the backward state of the work of connecting houses with sewers. Granted that the greater portion of the soil to be dealt with is clay, it follows that its want of absorptive power in respect of water must intensify the

been even more so had not the expenditure on plague in 1897 and 1898 and the failure to raise loans in those years rendered it impossible to spare funds for other purposes. The whole of the machinery for the working of the Shone System in this area, except Colaba, which has a separate installation is expected to arrive during the current year. The northern portion of the Island, the rapid development of which may be looked for in the near future, still remains to be dealt with, but as a separate report on that subject by Mr. Crimp is now before the Corporation I need do no more than mention it here. The chief portion of the expenditure on street sewers in that district will of course, fall on the Improvement Trust, but it will be necessary to lay down a definite scheme for the disposal of the sewage as soon as possible. Turning now to the subject of

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

I regret to have to report that the progress made is not as satisfactory as it ought to be. There are in the drained area 29,635 houses and of these 12,522 only have been connected to the sewers. The delay is no doubt due in a considerable extent to the long discussion both as to the form of the connections and the incidence of their cost; but now that these questions have been definitely decided, and as the completion of this work is so obviously essential in the interests of public health, it should be pushed on with all possible energy. The cost of the street portions of the remaining 17,123 connections will be about 10 1-4 lakhs of rupees and I have requested the Executive Engineer to draw up a scheme for their completion in the shortest period compatible with efficiency and with the convenience of the public. This will be laid before the Corporation in due course. I may remark here that the enforcement of notices for drainage works in the Police Courts is a long and cumbersome process and the parties concerned exhaust every device to prolong the proceedings which often run on for many months. We have power under Section 260 to carry out the works without giving the owner of the premises the option of doing so, but this is rarely exercised as our contract rates are usually higher than those ruling outside, the work being of a better character, and we can rarely get decrees for the full amount expended. If however, the Corporation were willing to face small losses of this kind and in the case of the poorer owner to permit a systematic use of Section 494, greater expedition could be used.

If it be accepted, as laid down by Mr. Crimp, that the most important measure, from a sanitary point of view in the immediate future, is the completion of the sewerage system and the connecting of houses to it, it is desirable before I proceed to refer to his drainage proposals in detail to consider whether the large expenditure they involve can be postponed for some time to come. It is hardly necessary to say that it would be well to avoid this expenditure in the present state of the Municipal finances if it could be done safely, and I discussed the matter at some length with Mr. Crimp. The districts that require the earliest treatment are those about Jacob's Circle and there is no doubt that the nuisances there should be removed without delay. One method that suggested itself was to lay a drain from Jacob's Circle along Clerk Road to the old main drain and by deepening the outlet channel at Love Grove to provide for the extra discharge. Mr. Crimp, however, altogether demurred to the theory previously accepted that the deepening of this channel would make the sluices more effective except to a very small extent, and that being so any scheme to carry more storm-water to Love Grove than at present must necessarily be abandoned. The main objects that will be attained by the construction of channels Nos. 1 and 2 will be the abolition of the storm-water reservoir, the drainage of the swamps about Jacob's Circle, Arthur Road, Fergusson Road and Dadar, and the more efficient drinage of the area that now discharges its storm-water at Love Grove. In view of the increasing population in the districts that will be served by the new channels and of the nuisance caused by the existence of the present storm-water reservoir, I think the works should be undertaken at once. Mr. Crimp divides the

INTERIOR PLAINS OF THE ISLAND

into two districts, one draining to Love Grove and the other to Worli. The boundary line starting from the Love Grove Sluices follows the course of the old main drain to Clerk Road, thence run east to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and follows the line of that Railway to Club Street: from there it passes along Club Street, Morland Road, Mahomedan Street and Ripon Road to its junction with Bellasis Road, and thence along Bellasis Junction Road to the J. J. Hospital. All areas lying north and east of these lines are to send their stormwater to Worli and the remainder to Love Grove. It is not considered necessary at present to construct any of the costly high level drains (except that in the Tardeo Road) intended to carry the storm-water from the uplands direct to the sea. These are to be held in reserve and constructed one by one as the development of the lower areas increases their maximum discharge. This is a very satisfactory solution of this question from every point of view. Now with regard to the Love Grove works, Mr. Crimp has based his proposals on the theory that the flood water may be safely allowed to rise to a level of 83 or 84 T. H. D., levels which are rarely reached, but have been occasionally reached in the past without any serious floods being caused. Starting from his point he shows in the report that with the construction of a bund from Clerk Road to the Love Grove Sluices, and the retention of the small reservoir north of the Race Course or the provision of pumping apparatus, the whole of the portion of the reservoir lying west of the main drain may be abandoned. The object of the bund is, of course, to maintain the flood water at the natural level and so facilitate its rapid discharge, but it may be pointed out here that it cannot be made before Channel No. 1, as otherwise the flood water in the districts on the north side of Haines Road would rise to a height that might lead to most serious inconvenience. Of the alternatives offered for the disposal of the water which could not be discharged inthe event of a severe storm occurring at the same time as a high spring tide, I am not inclined at present to recommend pumping for the reasons that it is the more costly expedient and that machinery in this country is apt to deteriorate quickly when unused for any length of time. The objection to a reservoir will disappear when the bund is made, as only the top water, which is always cleanest, will pass into it and even this will not be retained for any length of time. The spill-weir on the east side of the drain will be at the level of 83 T.H.D., and to save the cost of excavating the reservoir it was proposed by Mr. Smith, and on its being suggested to Mr. Crimp, he agreed, that there should be another spill-weir at the level of 83·50 on the west side. It is not likely that this will be frequently used, but it is desirable to have it so that the maximum storage ever likely to be required may be available. There will, of course, be connection between the reservoirs and the main channel which will admit of the store water being run off as soon as levels permit. Next as regards the area to be drained to Worli, it may be remembered in the first instance that the existing Worli and Dharavi outlets are of little use owing to

THE CONSTANT SILTING UP PROCESS,

that goes on the Mahim Bay and Mahim River. The natural consequence of this is that the flood waters find their way farther south to the existing reservoir, and the discharging power of the Love Grove Sluices is altogether insufficient to cope with the work thrown on them. A new outlet is therefore necessary; and, as I have already noted, the consensus of opinion among experts has fixed on a point a little south of Worlivillage on the open sea where there is no danger of any silting. One of the most important alterations in Mr. Smith's scheme proposed by Mr. Crimp is the exclusion of the whole of the district north of apoint a little beyond Dadar Station. This is dealt with in the report, and all that has to be done is to come to an under-standing with the City Improvements Trust: I do not anticipate that that Body is likely to raise any objection. The two other alterations are in respect of the direction of Channel No. 1 south of Haines Road and of the depth levels of Channels Nos. 1 and 2. I have already touched on both these subjects and need not deal with them further now. It is, however, necessary to point out that with the construction of these channels the drainage system will not yet be complete and that as funds permit and the development of the City proceeds, tributary drains in the various roads will have to be made. Mr. Crimp suggests that one of these from Jacob's Circle along Arthur Road and Glider Street should be made at once so as to divert the drainage of the Agripada district from Love Grove: among the most urgent of the others I may mention Arthur Road as far as the Hospital, and Clerk Road up to its junction with Parel Road. As regards the alignment of the two channels up to the existing Worli Sluices, I have no further remarks to offer except that it is probably not essential at present to carry No. 2 further than the DeLisle road. There may, however be some difficulty in respect of the works north of the sluices as the project contemplates the damming of the existing outlet channel, a short distance from Mahim Bay. This would interefere with Cleveland Bunder and with certain rights which the Port Trustees have claimed in the past. As the legal position of the various parties will have to be the subject of further examination it would be unprofitable to discuss it here, but it is possible that the new channel may have to take a westerly turn at a point far her south than was anticipated, and this will involve more excavation and the acquisition of more property than would be required if the original line could be adhered to. Until this matter is settled it is difficult to say withi a lakh of rupees or so what the channels will cost. The excess, however, is not such as to necessitate any delay in the acceptance of the scheme as a whole.

It will be seen from the foregoing paras that I recommend that all Mr. Crimp's proposals should be sanctioned as early as possible with the exception (suggested by Mr. Crimp himself) that Channel No. 2 should for the present be constructed as far as DeLisle Road only.

The original estimate of the cost of the works, which it is proposed to undertake at once, is as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Channel No. 1 with seaward channel and new sluices	10,14,275
2.	Channel No. 2	2,19,371
3.	Drain in Arther Road and Glider Street	67,645
4.	Bund alongside main drain	32,053
5.	Deepening reservoir	71,544
	Total...Rs.	13,97,888

The estimate, according to the recommendations I have made, is:—

		Rs.
1.	Channel No. 1 with seaward channel and new sluices	10,84,275
2.	Cannel No. to DeLisle Road	1,01,795
3.	Purchase of land alongside Channels Nos. 1 and 2	55,300
4.	Bund alongside main drain	40,033
5.	Drain in Arthur Road and Glider Street.	67,645
	Total.....Rs.	13,49,053

As already remarkd the course of the channel north of the existing Worli Sluices cannot be definitely laid down at present. I have allowed in the estimate Rs. 70,000 for the alternative line, but at the worst we might have to abandon the use of the channel north of the Sluices, and in that case the excess over and above the Rs. 70,000 already allowed for would be Rs. 44,000 approximately.

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER'S VIEWS.

Mr. James Smith, the special engineer reports on the scheme as follows:—As regards the disposal of surface waters Mr. Crimp makes his calculations upon a somewhat different basis from that upon which Mr. Baldwin Latham proceeded and from Professor Rankine's principles for while he claims particularly at avoiding any rise of flood waters above 83 or 84 T. H. D., the particular aim of Mr. Latham's calculations and Professor Rankine's principles is to dispose, in one tide, of all stored water together with waters that might flow down while the flood waters were running out. It may be found in practice that the result will be virtually the same, and I merely point this out as a divergence in the methods of calculation. It will be seen from Mr. Crimp's report that he makes no provision for the storage of water in the case of channels Nos. 1 and 2 and their tributaries, and he has informed me that he does not consider that storage will be required for years to come, if ever. I agree with Mr. Crimp that there is no immediate necessity for providing such storage because for the present there is a large area of low-lands over which the flood waters may spread, but it appears to me that as those low-lands come to be filled up to higher levels storage will be necessary, and I must point out that if storage be provided for those areas upon the basis of the provision made by Mr. Crimp for storage in the case of the Love Grove or southern area, the capacity required would be equal to that of the whole of the Mahaluxmi Reservoir up to between 88 and 84 T. H. D. I think it would be preferable to deepen the portion of the reservoir which lies north of the Race Course, with a spill-weir at the level of 83 T. H. D. or to provide a spill-weir for passing excessive floods into the western portion of the reservoir, rather than incur the expense of providing housing and working pumps (which, as Mr. Crimp points out might be required for only a few hours per annum) particularly as machinery of all kinds rapidly deteriorates in this climate when not in continual use. Mr. Crimp informs me it is his intention that there should be a communication controlled by sluices between the Love Grove Channel and Channel No. 1, through the reservoir north of the Race Course, and I have made provision accordingly in my estimates. Whether Mr. Latham or Mr. Crimp is right upon the question of subsoil water we shall according to Mr. Crimp's proposals, have deep channels and low sluices although not so deep and low as I could wish. These remarks comprise the principal points of difference between Mr. Crimp's proposals and my own, and they may be considered so far immaterial as to justify the statement which Mr. Grimp made at the meeting of the Committee of the Corporation held on 21st November, 1899, to the effect that his scheme followed my proposals in the main, while he added words importing that my proposals had been followed particularly far from Haines Road northwards, the principle deviation being that he proposed that the drain from Haines Road southwards should run through Jacob's Circle and Arthur Road to Club Street. The estimated cost is Rs. 13,97,888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

G. T. HOSPITAL NURSES.

Dr. Katrak moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to an extra grant of Rs. 1,000 for the current year from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of the services of the nurses employed in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master and other members opposed the motion on the ground that the Corporation were in no way bound to provide for the nurses of the hospital. Mr. Wacha remarked that the Corporation contributed to the funds of the hospital a voluntary grant of Rs. 36,000 per annum under certain arrangements made some years ago and beyond that they were not bound to pay anything.

On being put to the vote the proposition was lost.

A BIOLOGICAL TANK.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that he proposed to allow a small Biological Tank 9' by 9' to be constructed at Mody Bay on some recent reclamation belonging to the Port Trust and in the occupation of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. as a Bulk Oil Installation. The Biological Tank was for the disposal of all the sewage of these premises and with the sanction of the Port Trustees would discharge its effluent direct into the harbour. This being a new departure and in a measure constituting a new out-fall into the harbour the sanction of the Corporation was requested under proviso (a) of Section 245 of the Municipal Act.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that sanction be given under proviso (a) of Section 245 of the Municipal Act to the construction of a Biological Tank at Mody Bay.

Dr. Katrak, in seconding the proposition, congratulated the Municipal Commissioner on having undertaken this experiment. This tank had been tried in Europe and when worked on a moderate scale it was found successful. It was one of those experiments which, if successful, would result in considerable saving to the Municipality, because there were a number of localities in Bombay, such as Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, and other elevated parts, which could not be sewered on the sectional system of drainage and where these tanks would prove very useful. An experiment had been tried at the Matunga Leper Asylum, where it had been found successful.

Major Mayne said he had seen such tanks in England, and found that, if properly worked, they proved to be tremendous success.

Messrs. Setalwad and Wadia wanted to know what a Biological Tank was.

The Commissioner remarked that in this Tank the sewage was subjected to a certain filtering process by which the effluent was rendered odourless. It was very difficult to explain the nature of this apparatus, but he recommended the members to see it for themselves at the Matunga Leper Asylum, where they had been conducting the experiment for the last six months with success.

The proposition was agreed to.

JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy proposed that the letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, dated the 17th February last, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the committee's meeting, held on the 7th ultimo, be recorded.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Hajee Ismail remarked that it appeared from the report that with the exception of Mr. Wacha none of the Corporation's representatives in the committee was present at the meeting. He hoped that these defaulting representatives, who were all on the Standing Committee, would show the same amount of enthusiasm as members of the Schools' Committee as they did as members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kabraji said it was for the first time in the history of the Joint Schools' Committee that an occasion had arisen for complaining about the non-attendance of the Corporation's representatives on the Committee. He assured Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail that their representatives attended the meetings of the Schools' Committee regularly and were zealous and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

The prosposition was carried.

MOSQUITO NUISANCE AT MALABAR HILL.

The Corporation considered letters from the Commissioner asking for the sanction for the conversion of the water channel on the west side of Malabar Hill into an open drain, the cost of estimated at Rs. 2,378 being defrayed from surplus cash balance. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the Health Officer reported that Mr. E. H. Aitken had succeeded in growing from the larvæ in the water channel on the west side of Malabar Hill the species of mosquito corresponding to the fever carrying and had caught what the Health Officer himself had seen mosquitoes of the same species by the sides of channel.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the amount was sanctioned.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

SECOND general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1899-1900:—

Bengal is the only province in which an average yield of wheat is expected. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the conditions are not so good as in Bengal, and the yield there will not be more than three-fourths to four-fifths of the average. In the Panjab the adverse conditions of the season have been more severely felt: there not quite a two thirds crop is expected from irrigated land, while the crop on unirrigated land will have been practically ruined unless rain falls immediately (Rain has fallen in several districts during the week.) In the other wheat-growing regions the season has been disastrous. In the Central Provinces the Nizams Territory, Berar and Bombay there will be, over extensive areas hardly and crop to take off the land, and the general outcome will be perhaps not more than a fourth or fifth of the average, perhaps less.

PROVINCIAL SUMMARIES.

In the Panjab the area sown with whet to the end of November 1899 was estimated at approximately five million acres, being 36 per cent below the area finally ascertained last year, but it was hoped that sowings would continue into December. That month, however, was practically rainless, and by the middle of January the results of the prolonged drought were everywhere manifest, the prospects of the wheat crop and of the whole of the rabi harvest being of the gloomiest. The situtionwas, however, improved by general rain over the greater part of the province in the third week of January, and extensive sowings of wheat and barley were then made in many districts. These late sowings have now sprung up and with further rain in the present month it is expected that they will yield a light crop about one-half of the normal yield on unirrigated land. The area of the wheat crop is now estimated at 5,409,000 acres, which is 544,000 acres, or 11 per cer cent above the estimate, first made, but 29 per cent below the area harvested last year. Of the whole crop, about 62 per cent is on irrigated land, and there the crop is reported to be good in 13 districts, averages in 15 districts, and below average in 3 districts. The crop on unirrigated lands entirely depends on further rainfall.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the prospects when the first forecast was issued in the third week of December last were fair on land where there was an assured water supply; elsewhere everything depended on the winter rainfall. The rain came about the middle of January and fell at intervals until almost the end of the month. In Meerut and part of the Agra divisions the falls were generally light; elsewhere they were ample. The rain did incalculable good to the unirrigated crop which was beginning to suffer from continued drought. In many districts it was accompanied by hail, but the injury so caused slight except in some of the eastern districts where the crop is reported to have been more or less seriously damaged. Rust has also appeared in a few districts, but the damage done is not reported to be serious save in the Benares division, where, however, the wheat area is not large. The rain has considerably improved the prospects of the crop; and a yield of 75 to 80 per cent of a normal crop is expected, except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, where the estimated yield amounts respectively to 60 and 70 per cent of the normal.

In Bengal on the whole, the season has not been unfavourable to wheat in the principal wheat-growing districts. The area sown is estimated at 1,536,700 acres against 1,592,400 acres sown in 1898-99 and a normal area of 1,578,100 acres. The decrease is due to unfavourable conditions at the time of sowing the crop. It is anticipated that the yield will fall little short of the normal, against 105 estimated in 1898-99.

In the Central Provinces the area reported to have been sown is 1,439,000 acres, or some 58 per cent less than the average area of the past ten years, this remarkable contraction following on the conditions of the season. The total failure of the autumn rains, preceded by a most unusual deficiency in the rainfall of the monsoon, left much of the ground unfit for sowing, and the prospects were so discouraging that there was but little inducement to sow. To this general rule of the northern districts, in which there was a heavier monsoon rsinfall, were a partial exception.

Germination was very defective, and many of the young seedlings which struggled above the surface withered under the November sun. There was no rain or dew, and such plants as survived reached a stunted maturity long before the proper time for ripening. As a consequence, over the whole of the south and west of the province the crop has been a failure; in a few favoured localities about one-fourth of an average yield is being reaped, but on the whole in this region 10 to 15 per cent of the average is all that can be anticipated. In the two eastern districts of Raipur and Bilaspur conditions were not quite so unfavourable, and the yield is expected to be about a third of the normal on an area 40 per cent below the average. In the northern districts there was a sufficient reserve of moisture in the soil to enable the crop to hold out better and develope more slowly. The rain of the middle of January, too late elsewhere to do any good delayed the harvest by a fortnight, refreshed the crops, and enabled the ears to fill better. The yield in these districts ranges from half to three-quarters of the normal. The five districts of the Jubbulpore division and Narsingpur fall within this category, while in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara adjacent to the last named about 40 to 45 per cent of the normal is expected.

On the whole, so far as present estimates go, the wheat crop may be taken at about 45 per cent of a normal yield on an area 40 per cent of the average, or less than a fifth of the normal yield on a normal area. When the actual areas are reported and the crops have been threshed out, the final result may be better than this, but up to the present the harvest has not had the effect of appreciably lowering the price of wheat which is about 50 to 60 per cent higher than it was last year.

In Bombay (including Sind) the area sown is 1,597 000 acres, which is 44 per cent below last year's and the average. The decrease is most marked in Gujarat and the Deccan where the late rains entirely failed. On this contracted area the crop has done badly on the whole, except in Sind, where it is in fair condition. On two-fifths of the area sown in British districts the crop is reported to have perished, and the surviving crop, so far as it is not irrigated, is in very poor condition and will give bute a nominal yield. The irrigated crop is somewhat better but will yield moderately owing to the deficiency of the water-supply.

In Berar there is hardly a semblance of a crop. The area sown is estimated at only 17,411 acres, which is 96 per cent less than the area reported at the corresponding period of last year. Owing to the failure of the late rains sowings of wheat on unirrigated lands were not attempted in the greater part of the province, and the further failure of the winter rains brought about the practical destruction in most parts of the crop sown.

In the Nizam's Territory also the destruction of the crop is about as complete as in Berar. The area sown was less than that of last year by 783,924 acres. The yield is estimated now at only 16 per cent of an average crop, but the failure of the winter rain was disastrous and the yield may yet be below the estimate.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director General of Statistics.

It is stated that it is intended shortly to abolish the Rangoon District as a separate military Command. Under this arrangement the Burma District will remain one of the 1st class under a Major-General, as at present, and the Mandalay District (2nd class) udder a Brigadier-General. A Colode on on the Staff will do all the work required in the existing ordered from Home.

THE marriage of the Maharajah of Mysore with the Kathiawar Princess will be celebrated on the 6th June. The marriage of the youngest sister of his Highness is also to be celebrated at the same time. The Dewan and Mr. Madhava Rao are already busy making arrangements. Both marriages will be celebrated at Mysore. The Jaganmohan Palace and the Maharanee's Girls' College will be utilised for the purpose. The marriage of a Mysore Prince with a Rajput Princess of Northern India is unique in the history of the Dynasty of Mysore, hitherto all connections having been within the limited Arasu circle to which the Maharajah belongs.

THE Resident in Travancore has conveyed to his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore an expression of the appreciation by the Madras Government of his Highness's public-spirited offer of an advance of 10 lakhs of rupees for expenditure on the Travancore section of the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway. A previous offer of 7 lakhs was acknowledged and accepted in July, 1899. Both advances, or so much of them as shall have been spent, will be recouped to the Durbar as soon as South Indian Railway Company shall have raised its intended debentures.

WITH regard to the cessation of work on the Calicut-Cannanore Railway, it is understood that no special works are alluded to in the order from the Government of India, but Railways are simply told that their Budget provision for 1900-1901, owing to financial difficulties, is largely reduced. The money left to the Madras Railway for construction purposes will possibly not pay for the stores and material already ordered from Home.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY landed at Tezpur on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, and started by the Holipara Light Railway on a visit of inspection to the Chadwar Rubber Plantation. His Excellency was accompanied by the Staff and Mr. De Tivoli, Manager of the line, and stopped for breakfast at Addabhr, where he was entertained by Mr. Channey. The party then drove on some distance to the grand rubber forest at the foot of the hills, where they were met by Mr. Mackay, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. Copeland, Forest Officer in charge of the Tezpur Division. This officer has been for many years studying rubber, and the Viceroy was shown all the systems of plantings and ringings. After an interesting and searching examination of the rubber plantations His Excellency drove by a cross-country road to rail head and arrived at Borjuli at 12-30. Lunch was here partaken of with Mr. and Mrs. Moore, and a large party had been asked to meet his Excellency. After luncheon Mr. George Moore shewed the Viceroy round the tea factory, one of the finest in India, and an excellent opportunity was afforded of studying the whole process of tea making. Mr. Moore then drove His Excellency round the tea garden, in every way model of what a garden should be, and the coolie lines and hospital were visited, where the Viceroy was much struck by the excellence of all the arrangements. At 5 p.m., the party started again on the return journey to Tezpur in the Balipara Railway, and three hearty cheers were given for his Excellency as the train left the station. The steamer Buzzard started about 8 o'clock and was expected at Gauhati at 9 the following morning.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR HOWARD MELLISS.

BANQUET AT PATIALA.

A FAREWELL dinner was given on Suturday night by H. H. the Maharaja to bid good-bye to Sir Howard Melliss, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops who is shortly retiring from the service. After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured H. H. the Maharaja proposed the health of Sir Howard, and said that it was solely due to his exertions, to the keen interest he evinced in and the almost paternal care he took of, the Patiala Imperial Service Troops that the troops had attained to their present efficient conditions and that they had won a name for themselves and for the state by their gallant behaviour under fire during the last frontier operations. They were all very sad that night in bidding goodbye to Sir Howard, who had endeared himself to each and all by his kind behaviour and kind acts. But no words could express the intense regret he felt at that moment at the separation from him who had been ever so kind to him and so good a friend to the State. If there was anyting to relieve that regret it was that Sir Howard was to be succeeded by one whom he could equally claim as a personal friend, and who he was sure would equally help the State—Colonel Stuart Beatson. He only hoped that in whatever walk of life Sir Howard might be placed hereafter, and wherever he might happen to go, he would always carry kind remembrances of himself and his people, who, he did not need to assure Sir Howard, would always keep his memory enshrined in their hearts.

Sir Howard Melliss replied as follows: "Your Highness,—I can hardly find words wherewith to adequately thank you for the eulogistic terms in which you have proposed my health, nor you ladies and gentlemen for the enthusiastic manner in which you have responded to the same. His Highness has just told us that the efficiency of his Imperial Service Troops is due to me alone, but I must differ from in his opinion. It is true that I have sat on the box and driven the coach from the beginning up to now, but the efficiency of the Patiala troops is in a great measure due to that keen and kindly interest which His Highness has always taken in his soldier subjects, and to that full measure of martial instinct which he has inherited from his ancestors, and which is re-echoed in the hearts of his subjects both great and small I have had the privilege of knowing His Highness from boyhood upwards. I have had the pleasure of visiting Patiala year by year but have never come without finding that the Maharaja had done something fresh for the welfare and comfort of his troops. One wish of his heart is that they should go forth and take their place in the Empire's line of battle, and I am sure that nothing would delight him more at this present moment than to ride at the head of his cavalry for death or glory across the South African veldt. None of us here present will ever forget the example which His Highness set to others when last our frontier was ablaze. He took his place amongst our soldiers in the field, and shared the hardships of a soldier's life in war, and always will we remember the brilliant welcome he gave his troops on their return home from the last frontier campaign. It is by deeds such as these that the efficiency of the Patiala troops is ensured. It is by examples such as these that the valour and prowess of the Sick nation are upheld. Patiala can claim to herself the proud destinction of being the cradle of the Imperial Service Troops. It was on the parade ground of Patiala that the first Imperial Service soldier faced the drill instructor, and I feel sure that when next her battalions go forth to war, whether they be called on to storm bastion or hill or river bank, they will be worthy of their birthright, and if they get the chance will always be amongst the first in. As this is probably the last time that I shall have an opportunity of speaking to Your Highness within these walls, I would ask permission to thank, through you, those State officials who have always supported and aided the inspecting officers in their work of training the troops, and I would lay one wreath of sorrow and sadness on the ashes of one whose loss we deeply mourn, our friend and comrade that fine old soldier, Sirdar Gunda Singh. Ladies and gentlemen, the bitterest time of a man's life is that when he has to say good-bye to comrades and friends whom he may never see again. but in bidding you adieu let me assure you that wherever the wheel of fortune turning round may cast my lot I shall hold you one and all fresh and green in my memory, and I would ask you to always retain a place for me within the horizon of your regard. And now ladies and gentlemen, will you join me in the toast to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, to whom we wish prosperity, long life and happiness now and evermore."

RUSSIA'S STEEL FINGERS.

ALEXANDER HUME FORD in the March "Century" thus alludes to the Russian railways in Asia:—

The Transcaspian and Central Asian countries are now pretty well covered with railroads, constructed or building, and at every town the Russian government has stationed thousands of Cossacks and native soldiers. At a moment's warning Russia could mobilize a vast army, and in a few hours could throw a number of battalions across the Afghan or the Chinese frontier. Her influence in western China is paramount; but in Afghanistan, with all her preparations and the expenditure of millions, she can penetrate no farther than the frontier of her railroads, for it would take as many men to carry sustenance through the barren, rocky mountains as there would be fighters in the army. If there is to be war it must be along or within reach of railroads and troop trains. Central Asia has become the base from which Russia must enter India and western China, and she has transformed it from an abode of robbers and slave-traders to a prosperous, peaceful, agricultural community. The former ruffians are now drafted in her army, and are ready to follow where there are led.

Russia's steel fingers do not cease for a moment to harass her old foe of the ages, but the index reaching straight across China from Tashkent, while paralleling the Anglo-Italian concession in the valley of the Yellow River, touches other European interests. This line has been surveyed for its entire distance, but the exact route of several hundred miles through the desert of central China has not as yet been decided upon definitely. Nevertheless, its completion will give Asia three distinct transcontinental lines from Paris to the Pacific. Throwing as it does, one-half of China under Russian influence, it is the greatest strategic line, from a territorial standpoint, that Russia has yet advanced. Almost parallel from Peking to Kashgar, where the Russian, system ends, China has recently completed the erection of a telegraph line, and along this route from each end both countries expect to build a railroad. Russia is already extending one of the many tentacles of her Transcaspian system to Kashgar, and another she is sending up through her own territory to Omsk, to connect the Transchinese with the Trans-Siberian system. It is the Transchinese line which like a bent finger, its knuckle against England at Singan, turns not to press firmly with its tip the city of Peking, where the Trans-Siberian system (Russia's railway thumb) presses down with all its weight upon China's capital, the two holding it between them with the grip of a vise.

At the Madras High Court on Tuesday, before Mr Justice Shephard, the Commercial Bank of India through its Solicitors, Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, filed a suit against M. Veeraraghava Chariar, Mr. G Subramania Iyer, and Mr. H. W. Gilman, the guardian of the Rajah of Vizianagram, for the recovery of Rs. 4,50,0 0 lent to the defendants on a mortgage of the Press, goodwill, plant, etc., of the "Hindu" Printing Office, and on the surety of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram. The Vakil on behalf of Mr. Gilman objecting to the form of the plaint, his Lordship directed the plaint to be amended so as to include the name of the Rajah of Vizianagram and exclude that of Mr. Gilman as defendant.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigaretter in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL MEETING.

A MHOW correspondent writes:—At a time such as the present, when different methods of instructing soldiers in the use of the rifle are being eagerly discussed by all who are interested in the subject, an account of a very original series of rifle contests, which have just come to a most successful conclusion, may interest many readers. Never before, it is probable, has a large rifle meeting offered prizes under the condition that for no match whatever, whether daily sweepstakes, pool shooting, squaded, individual, or team matches, would any distance be specified. Instead of level measured ranges with flags to show the strength and direction of wind, the targets were scattered anyhow, up and down the rugged slopes of a stony mountain, no two targets at the same distance. Instead of the usual black bag filled with paints, pencils books, aneroids, verniers blowpipes, etc., etc., the competitor, dressed as to uniform, belts, braces, and pouches, exactly as if engaged on active service, brought only his rifle and his ammunition to the firing point. Instead of the usual allowance of about 20 minutes to get off seven shots, 3 minutes of which 11-2 only were allowed for a competitor to judge his distance, load, and fire his rifle five times. The competitors squadded by lots of 20, drew for their respective targets at the place of rendezvous near the firing points. To compensate a competitor who might draw one of the more distant targets by a most ingenious arrangement of Captain Mead (D. A. A. G. for Muskety, second circle Bombay Command, organiser and designer of the meeting) the bulls' eyes, inners and magpies were increased in size proportionately to the distance with such complete success, that it was impossible from the firing points to see any difference in size. Moreover, to prevent daily practice familiarising the competitors with the ground, and to keep the actual ranges always unknown, (no two matches, with the exception of the individul matches, were fired on or near, the same ground. Each day the team competitors were taken to ground in opposite directions from camp, the matches being sometimes fired over steep rugged slopes covered with scrub jungle, and sometimes over gently undulating open land. The targets, except in the cavalry stakes (Matches B. 4 and B. 5). When an ingenious form of moving screen was used, were small square iron slabs designed to fall over when struck Their size and appearance approximated to service conditions.

Section leaders were given every possible latitude; they prescribed the distances as judged by themselves, or by a trusted member of the team, and used volleys or independent at their own discretion. It was remarkable to see how a smart section leader scored for his team by using his faculties to the best advantage—and the system of granting one-fourth of the prize money earned by a successful team to its leader, worked well. The remarks of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low at the prize giving on the 3rd of March at the conclusion of the meeting, as to the lessons to be learned from this very novel departure in rifle meetings, are well worth study.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS EXTORTION CASE.

AT the conclusion of the eighteenth day of hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Boddam and a Special Jury, this case came to a conclusion on Monday evening, both defendants being found guilty of certain of the charges brought against them. The learned Judge passed sentences of three years' regorous imprisonment and a find of Rs. 3,000 without any alternative sentence, on Subramania Iyer, and of three years' rigorous imprisonment on D'Santos. It will be, remembered that this case arose out of the attempt on the part of the two culprits, under the orders of Government, to procure a conviction against one of their victims, Kaliana Chetty, for defamation—this poor victim having, after a long and cruel course of oppression and depletion, turned upon his enemies and made a formal complaint of bribery and corruption against them to the Controller. The case was tried by Mr. B. H. Chester, Presidency Magistrate, and was thrown out after a long and patient hearing, as the accusations were considered to be true. There was then no other course open to Government but to order the prosecution of the delinquents, and in due course they were tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and committed to the Sessions, with the result already mentioned. The case from its very inception has been one of supreme importance, and though the details as they were unfolded were sordid and revolting, it is a matter for general congratulation that a conviction, and adequate, though by no means vindictive, sentences have resulted. Subramania Iyer held a position that in any case was one of much authority and influence, and we cannot help thinking that the gross abuse of this position, which has now been happily brought to light was due to the fatuous confidence, to call it by no stronger term, of the late Controller, Colonel G. W. Sawyer. Subramania Iyer boasted in effect that he could twist Colonel Sawyer round his finger, and the disgraceful state in which the office has been found to have been conducted reflects any thingbut credit on the perspicacity of that officer.

The three cases, two before Presidency Magistrates and the climax before the Court of Sessions, have been so fully reported that we need not go into the evidence nor enlarge upon the iniquities of the culprits; but there is one phase of the matter which must not be left without comment, The man D'Santos, who acted as jackal to Subramania Iyer, collecting bribes and generally putting the screw on the wretched clerks, proved himself in the Magistrates' Courts to be a liar of the first water, and very little compassion will be felt for him in his present position. But following the course of the trial day by day as we have done, it seems to us that D'Santos was placed in a very false position through an error on the part of the prosecution—an error that was pointed out to Mr. Justice Boddam by the Honourable Mr. Eardley Norton, Counsel for Subramania Iyer, early in the course of the trial. D'Santos was told that if he pleaded "guilty," a pardon would be given him, on the one condition that he told the whole truth as Queen's evidence. D'Santos accepted the tender of pardon with the condition attached. In the result the Jury found that he had not fulfilled his share of the contract, inasmuch as he had not told the truth and on his original plea of "guilty" he was sentenced as already detailed. To the casual reader it might appear that this was nothing but justice, and that crime had merely met with its just reward. But D'Santos need not have pleaded "guilty." He might, and doubtless, had not the tempting bait of a free pardon been dangled before his eyes would have pleaded "not guilty" and stood his trial alongside his fellow conspirator. In this case it is possible he would have fared better, for the Jury might very properly have recommended him to mercy as being simply a tool of his official superior. But no, he accepted the tender of pardon, and has come to unmitigated grief. Where the error creeps in is here. The case against the accused was one which a Presidency Magistrate was competent to try and dispose of, and although owing, probably, to its great importance and far-reaching consequences, it was committed to the Sessions, it need not have been so committed. But even after it had been committed the law gave no authority whatever for the tendering of a free pardon, for the Criminal Procedure Code distinctly lays down that a pardon can only be tendered in the case of any offence triable "exclusively" by the Court of Session or High Court. This was not such a case. In an illustrative case we read:—"It is not competent to a Magistrate to convert an accused person into a witness, except when a pardon has been lawfully granted, and therefore evidence given by such a person who had received a pardon in the case of an offence not exclusively triable by the Court of Session was held not to be relevant, that person not having been acquitted, or discharged or convicted." If the pardon was tendered illegally, as would appear, the question will no doubt be submitted, on a certificate from the Advocate-General to a Full Bench. Meanwhile D'Santos has gone to jail with the comforting reflection that he has conclusively proved himself to be not only a knave but a fool.—*Madras Mail.*

PALANPUR-DEESA

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Last Saturday was a sad day for the Royal and ancient game. The reports and rumours proved only too true and the world of golf awoke to the fact that it had been bereft of one of its very brightest ornaments, as Frederick Guthrie Tait—probably the most brilliant amateur exponent of the game who ever handled a club—was no more. When the news first reached this country, through unofficial sources, that Freddy had been one of the victims of the recent reconnaissance at the Modder River, the golfing community was distressed, but as the days passed away and there was no official confirmation of the dread tidings, there was a lingering hope that some unaccountable mistake must have been made, and that the gallant young lieutenant was still in the land of the living. But these hopes were rudely dispelled by the receipt of a private telegram by his relatives in Edinburgh to the effect that Freddy had been killed instantaneously, and although I believe there are a few who still believe that, in the absence of any official news from the War Office, there are still grounds for hope, the information is, I am afraid, to circumstantial to be incorrect, and people are only hoping against hope. We have to mourn the loss of one, who in addition to being a great golfer and a true sportsman, was a man in every sense of the word.

It was in 1894 that Freddy Tait first proved to the world what a truly great golfer he was. Certainly neither of the championships fell to his share—that was an honour deferred for two years—but his all-round work at the championship meetings at Hoylake and Sandwich, and in the various competitions in connection with his parent club—the Royal and Ancient—undoubtedly entitled him to be considered the outstanding amateur of that particular season. Who will forget the pucky stand he made in the great amateur and professional tournament at the open championship meeting of that year? With the exception of Mr. Ball, who withstood one round his fellow amateurs had gone down before the professional talent like corn before the sickle; but Freddy, after readily accounting for Archie Simpson and Willie Fernie, only succumbed to the mighty Douglas Rolland, then in the zenith of his power, after a battle royal, the match not being concluded until the 20th hole. Had it not been for an unfortunate stimie which Tait failed to negotiate on the 17th green, there would in all probability have been another tale to tell as although he was fortunate in obtaining a half of the last hole after being in the bunker guarding the hole, still the tantalizing luck he had to put up with on the preceding green undoubtedly had an effect on his play. Had he stood—as he deserved to do—in the comfortable position of dormy one, he would no doubt have taken care that he did not visit the hazard. I witnessed that match from beginning to end, and I have always looked upon it as one of the finest I ever saw in my life. I must acknowledge, however, that I am not one of those who consider that the amateur had the worse of the luck during the match. For once in his career he was distinctly outplayed from the tee and through the green, and in this he was simply sharing the fate of everyone who met Rolland at this particular period of the professional's career. It was his superior work on the green which carried Tait through. Time after time he snatched a half after having all the worst of the golf, and the fact that he stood up so well after being consistently outdriven—a new experience for him—was a grand testimony to the pluck of the young soldier.

But to return to the original theme: it was during the season of 1894 that Tait originally made for himself that world-wide reputation which he has since so worthily maintained. The season of 1896 must certainly be considered the "Tait" year, as he undoubtedly proved himself "facile princeps" amongst the amateur exponents of the game, particularly by his brilliant performance in the championship at Sandwich—a performance unequalled in the annals of amateur golf. But for all round consistent play his achievements in the seasons of 1894 and 1899 were very little behind that of 1896, and his sad death is all the more regrettable as he was apparently in the very prime of his golfing career.

To annalyse the merits of his game is a most difficult task, as one wonders which feature to admire most—his brilliant driving, or his accurate approaching, or his deadly work on the green. That he was one of the longest drivers who ever handled a club goes without saying, but there is no doubt that his powers in this direction had somewhat waned in recent years. His modern club play had lost somewhat of the extraordinary power that he was wont to exhibit in his earlier career. At the same time it had gained in steadiness—the true secret of successful golf. His approaching—particularly at the longer distance—was accurate to a degree, whilst in running the ball up from the edge of the green he was probably unexcelled. He had what may be termed a weakness, however—in playing that half-and-half stroke when it was impossible to reach the hole with a wrist shot and dangerous to employ a full swing. Time after time did he draw these approaches to the left, and only just before departing to the front he acknowledged in conversation with the writer that he had never been able to quite master the stroke necessary for this intermediate effort.

But with all Lieutenant Tait's strength as a driver and as an approacher, he will always be remembered first by his extraordinary powers of recovery, and secondly by the demoralising habit he had of holing out from all distances. Time after time he pulled matches out of the fire by the aid of one or other of these heaven-sent faculties, and more frequently than not the holing out followed on the top of some particularly brilliant recovery. Who will forget the extraordinary feats he accomplished in the Amateur Championship at Hoylake in 1898—particularly against Mr. J. L. Low in the penultimate round. If ever a man deserved to win a match it was Mr. Low on that occasion, but "Freddy" produced several of his most sensational recoveries—a mixture of pluck and good fortune—which eventually saw him into the final. Exhibitions such as that made him an interesting personality to watch, and there was no greater favourite when playing in Scotland or on this side of the Border than Freddy Tait. Wherever he was, there also did the spectators gather.

Lieutenant Tait never quite realised his natural ambition to add the title of open champion to that of amateur champion. Nevertheless, on several occasions he nearly attained the distinguished honour—notably in 1896 at Muirfield, and in 1897 at Hoylake. On both occasions he tied with another player for third position—first with Willie Fernie and then with George Pulford. Each time his final total was three strokes behind that of the eventual winning aggregate. At Muirfield, in 1896, he probably held the best chance of attaining his ambition as, after a disastrous third round, which apparently placed him out of the running, he made a supreme effort in the final, being eventually left with a total of 13 for the last three holes to equal the figures of Taylor and Vardon. This was certainly a very narrow margin, as the last three holes at Muirfield are far from easy—particularly the sixteenth, which at that time was very rough. He survived the possible casualties through the green, and with three magnificent swipes lay within some eight or ten yards of the hole. But then he was the victim of a cruel piece of misfortune, as his putt, though well enough played, took a very nasty rub on its way to the hole. The result was that he was left with an awkward putt of some nine or ten feet to secure the required five, and that on a putting green which could only be reckoned by such a name by courtesy. He failed by a hair's breadth, and this misfortune appeared to affect his game for the subsequent two holes as he took five to each of them and had to rest content with a tie for third place with Fernie, the pair being three strokes behind the dead-heaters, Vardon and Taylor. Even had he not been the victim of this bad fortune on the sixteenth green, there is still a question as to whether he would have holed out the last two ends in an aggregate of eight strokes, as although the 17th was a comparatively easy four, to reach the last hole with his second would have taxed the capabilities of even the late lamented lieutenant, particularly as the wind was, if anything, slightly adverse. But he was driving so well and confidently at the time that it is not improbable that he would have succeeded in the task, and we would then have had the unprecedented experience of three players on an quality for the premier honour in the world of golf.

The advent of Vardon on American shores has caused quite a flutter amongst the sporting press on the other side of the Atlantic, and the redoubtable champion has been the subject of various interviews. If he is responsible for all that the Yankee pressman credits him with saying the week's voyage must have quite transformed the diffident Harry, who, judging by his demeanour in this country was far from a happy subject for even the most irrepressible of interviewers.

Just at the time of forwarding these notes the news is cabled from America that Vardon has made good his claim to the title of Golf Champion of the World by defeating the American champion, Willie Smith, by two up and one to play in an exhibition match of 36 holes in Florida. We have an idea over here, however, that this latest victory of the champion was not necessary to emphasise the fact that Vardon was the finest player in the world. The narrowness of Vardon's win is, however, a feather in the cap of the young Carnoustie player, as there are few men on this side of the Atlantic who would be backed to run the champion so closely as Smith did.

The sudden change in the weather towards the end of last week made golf practicable and pleasant for the first time for many days past, the result being that many players took advantage of the altered conditions to return to their favourite game. That the seaside links were in excellent condition was proved by the low nature of the returns at Wallasey and Formby, the winner in the competition at the former club getting as low as 75 net.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

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The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition of good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
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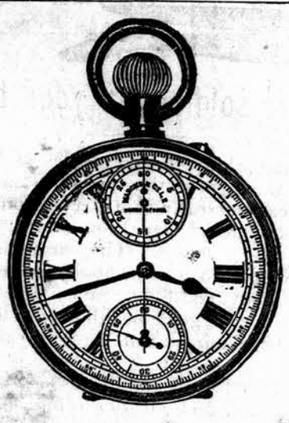

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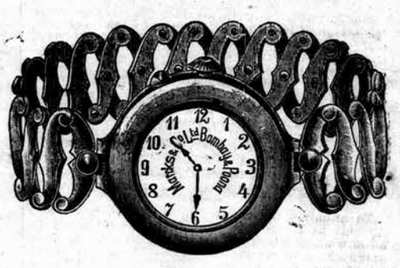

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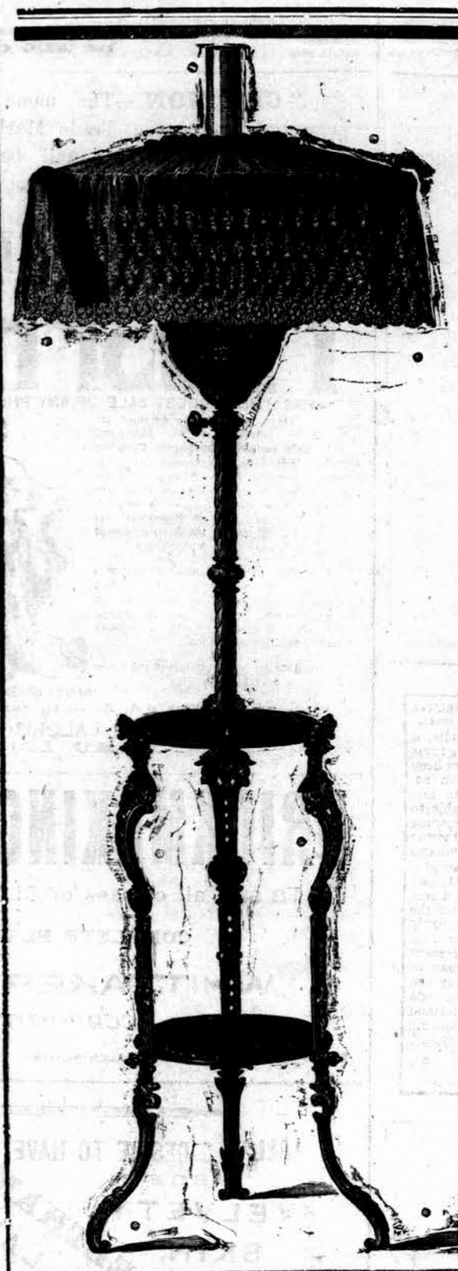

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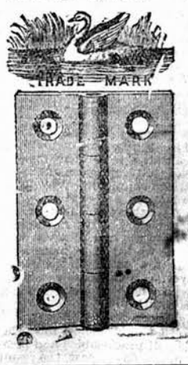

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